Chronicle
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The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

PRICE: ONE ANNA

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1935. SIXTEEN PAGES

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INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

S' LETTERS TO GANDHIJI

Smiles ces

pal And ndore

OUT OF TS

ndent.)

W DELHI, Dec. 31.

is not uninteresting. Zamindars on an

n distinction for those the Mettur Dam Pro- , Behar. Earthquake t Bengal.

, Sardar Majumdar, h Tiwana, and one Chand Soni of Ajmer

st from various pro- and clerks get as ll as Indian, honours. whom only four are mercial life is awarded ers are amply noticed. e coverted title is be- and list of this roll, is

nister to be knighted to receive this dis- of the. Maharaja of s prhaps a tribute to handing of delicate situation family.

considered certain to draw have er luck next time!

AY KNIGHTS

Stephens, Director of Public Information, Government of India; Mr Muhammad Abdulmumin, M.L.C., lately Commissioner of Chittagong Division; Mr. E. M. Souter, Managing Director, Messrs. Ford and Macdonald Limited, Cawnpore.

Babu Chandreshyar Prasad Narayan Sinha, M.L.C., Zamindar, Bihar and Orissa; Lt. Col. E. S. Phipson, Medical Officer, European General Hospital, Aden; Lt. Col. J Powell, Honorary Magistrate, Rawalpindi; Lt. Col. A. B. Beddow, Commandant, Surma Valley Light Horse, Assam; Mr. C. G. Barber, Superintendent of Works, Cauvery, Mettur Project, P.W.D., Madras; Mr. Phanindra Nath Mitra Postmaster-General P.; Mr. A. D. Crombie, C.S., Private Secretary to the Governor Madras; Major H. J. Rice, Indian Military Hospital, Poona; r. R. B. Maclachlan, Executive ngineer, Bombay; Mr. J. G. Laiwaite, Principal Political Department, India Office, London; d K. Davidson of Committee ffice of the House of Lords, London; Mr. T. C. Crawford of Messrs. James Finlay and Company, nter and ex-President of Tea ociation, Calcutta; Mr. D. E. garwala, Chairman of the nch of Honorary Magistrates President of the City Municipality, Ahmednagar, Bombay.

IPERIAL ORDER OF CROWN OF INDIA

mperial Order of Crown of Is conferred on Her Highness Maharani Battianji Sri Ajab warji Sahib of Bikaner and y Beatrix Stanley (wife of Sir rge Stanley, lately Governor Madras)

KNIGHTHOO

ighthood has be ustice J D Young Lahore; Mr. Gok Minister Local Punjab; Lt. C

(Continued On P

CORRESPONDENCE ON REFORMS

INQUEST OF A FORMULA

Mi-owners' Mission To Mahatma To Avert Labour Crisis

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 31.

Its understood that some prominnt mill-owners will leave for Del on the January 10. They willavail themselves of the opportnity of meeting Mahatma Gadhi who is already there and discss with him the present critica Labour situation prevailing her to try to find out a comproise formula, thus averting themost critical situation that ma face the City in case of a Gerral Strike.

Te mill-owners think that the will be able to convince Gadhiji about their attitude whh they believe to be in accornnce with the award.—United Prs.

ND PROMOTIONS TO PEERAGE

hree New Barons In British Honours List

LONDON, Jan. 1.

he New Year's Honours List ctains no promotions to Peerai but three new Barons, Sir Hiry, Betterton, Sir Fermor-Hiketh and Sir Wyndham Portl.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, Cairman of the Joint Select Committee on Indian Reform has ten made a Privy Councillor.

There are five new Baronets incding, Surgeon Sir Holburt Varing. Musician Donald Tovey, Dfessors, Edward Poulton, Walt Langdon Brown and Charles Vnon Boys are the outstanding fures among the 27 new Knights. he Earl of Yarborough becomes hight of the Garter and Sir siah Stamp, Knight of the rand Cross of Bath. The ajority of honours are for polical or public services.

Knight Commander of Bath, ce-Admiral E R. G. R. Evans.—uter.

RINCE OF WALES GETS PROMOTION

Linlithgow Becomes P. C.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Vice-Admiral Prince of Wales as been promoted Admiral, Air-Marshals Prince of Wales nd Sir Robert Brooke-Popham ave been promoted Air Chief larshals.

NEW YEAR HONOURS: The Marquess of Linlithgow has been nade a Privy Councillor.—Reuter.

WATERY GRAVE FOR 17 WORKMEN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LISBON, Dec. 30

Seventeen workmen were drownd when a boat capsized at night n the flooded waters of River Sado near Alcacer.

Only one workman succeeded in reaching the shore after a desperate battle in swirling waters.

PRESS WORKERS' DEMANDS

LUCKNOW, Dec. 31.

The First All-India Press Workers' Conference which concluded its session last evening passed a number of resolutions demanding the release of all political prisoners, especially Mr. Spratt, repeal of Trades Disputes Act and the Bombay Trades Disputes Conciliation Act and the withdrawal of the ban on working class organisations such as the Communist party of India and the League against imperialism, etc.

Several amendments were also suggested in the existing Indian Factories and Workmen's Compensation Acts in the interests of press workers and a committee was appointed to deal with the amendments proposed.

The Conference further demanded 40 hour week and urged that a working day should not exceed 7 hours with provision for rest.—A. P.

But It Is All Private, Says General

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 31.

Gen. Smuts interviewed by Reuter said, he had written to Gandhiji regarding constitutional reforms.

"Gandhiji and I correspond frequently and in one of my letters I asked him to co-operate and support Indian reforms purely in my private capacity".—A. P.

"DIVORCE" IS UNSCIENTIFIC

Politics Cannot Be Excluded From Economics, Says C. N. Vakil

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Dec. 31.

Replying to the charge levelled against his presidential address that it was 60 per cent. politics and 40 per cent. economics, Prof. C.N. Vakil, President of the Indian Economic Conference, in his concluding remarks said that to ask a student of economics to exclude politics altogether out of consideration in his study and investigations amounted to asking him to be unscientific.

An economist, he said, might not take any active part in the political movement of the day, but he could not and should not ignore all the political and social factors entering into and influencing the current economic problems of the day. In doing so, the economist was nothing but doing his duty. Those who asked an economist to shun the study of the political factors entering into the current economic problems, was doing so with an interested motive and "we should oppose it with all forces at our command."

NOTICE

To-day being New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will therefore be no issue of the paper on Wednesday.

FAMOUS AIRWAYS CONTROLLER DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The death has occurred of Mr. Edward Henry Hillman, aged 45. He was the controller of the Hillman Airways, an International line, which recently employed Amy Johnson as pilot.

Mr. Hillman was of humblest origin, and was an obscure cycle-repairer five years ago, but graduated from lorry driver to Controller of Airways and did his own porterage at the Abridge airport.

PRESERVE FOR EUROPEANS

Colonial Conference On Iniquity Of Anti-Indian Laws

ETAWAH, Dec. 31.

At the Indian Colonial Conference, held under the presidentship of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, in the Political Conference pandal, a resolution condemning the recent anti-Indian legislation by the Zanzibar Government and expressing the opinion that it would result in turning out of Indians from the colony and loss of acquired property worth several lacs of rupees was passed.

PUBLISH MENON REPORT.

The resolution further urged the Government of India to publish the Menon Report at the earliest possible date to enable them to take immediate steps to redress their grievances.

The Conference recorded an emphatic protest against the suggestions made by the Colonisation Enquiry Committee of South Africa, regarding domiciled Indians for colonising North Borneo and British Guinea as it was a clear departure from the Cape - Town Agreement of 1932.

PRESERVE FOR EUROPEANS.

The Conference condemned the present policy of the Kenya Government of preserving highlands for Europeans and debarring domiciled Indians from enjoying their long-enjoyed privileges.

The Conference requested the Congress Parliamentary Board and the members of the Indian Assembly to fight for the cause of the overseas Indians.

The Conference was held under the auspices of the Indian Colonial Association, Etawah.

Among those who spoke on the resolutions were Messrs. Purshottamdas Tandon, Sampurnanand and Sri Krishna Dutta Paliwal.—A.P.

LABOUR AND J. P. C. REPORT

Burma Indians To Submit Memorandum To State Secretary

RANGOON, Dec. 31.

At the First All-Burma Indian Labour Conference, Mr. E. P. Pillai, M.L.C., presiding, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) Extending fellowship and goodwill to Burmese Labour and recording disappointment at the unsatisfactory recommendations made by the J. P. C. in respect of Labour.

(2) Stating that the remarks made in para 473 of the Report were unfounded and the right of free entry should be extended to Indians and Indian States subjects in the same manner as proposed for British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom.

(3) Urging that arrangements must be made to provide at least three seats for Indian Labour.

(4) Expressing the opinion that one of the qualifications for Labour Constituencies Franchise must be that the person should be a labourer in Burma whether settled permanently or temporarily at the time of making up of the electoral rolls.

(5) Declaring that the regulation of immigrant India labourers might be made on the lines suggested by the Royal Commission on Labour and on the basis of Labour Convention between the Government of dia and Burma.

(6) Appealing to non-official European and majority communities to support the Indian labourers in their struggle.

(7) Delegating to the President of the Conference and the Chairman of the Reception Committee with powers to co-opt. The preparation of a memorandum to be submitted to the Secretary of State for India on the basis of the principles enunciated at the Conference.

large number of delegates and s attended the Conference.

What India Needs Is Dynamic Programme

COUNTRY NOT COWED DOWN BY REPRESSION

Kamaladevi Explains Position Of Congress Socialists

KARACHI, Dec. 31.

"I do not agree that the country is cowed down by repression. The last elections have shown that the country's spirit is not only alive, but is still solidly nationalistic. It is just that agressive and militant aspect of it that has run aground. But it is there all the same and could be revived if a suitable programme could be placed before the nation,—a programme that would rouse mass consciousness" said Mrs. Kamaladevi chattopadhyaya, in the course of an interview.

The Socialist Party cannot accept the proposed constitution. It is not only a far cry from Complete Independence, but it also strikes at the principle of self-determination which is one of the basic fundamentals of freedom. The acceptance of the constitution would mean the recognition of the self-arrogated right of the British Parliament to draft an Indian Constitution.

I not only believe, but am convinced, in the early attainment of Complete Independence. One dynamic force in country are the Indian masses and any programme which aims at rousing this dynamic power must necessarily be a dynamic programme.

Socialists recognise the importance of cottage industries, but they also realise the scheme cannot succeed unless it fits into the entire economic life of the country. For this purpose some sort of economic planning is essential. It was for this reason that the Socialist Party suggested at the Bombay Congress an economic enquiry with a view to see which industries were worth reviving and what future they had in the economic development of the country. It is doubtful whether in these days of complex economic life it is possible to make each village a self-subsisting Unit.—A. P. Special.)

Indian Labour's War On J. P. C. Scheme

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 31.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress which commences here on January 2 promises to be a momentous one. It is understood that a country-wide programme of opposition to the J. P. C. Report will be chalked out at Nagpur.

War On J. P. C. Plan

It is also proposed to draft a pledge which will be signed by about five lakhs of industrial workers throughout India declaring utmost opposition to the J. P. C. Report and their determination to assert India's right to frame her own constitution.

Labour Week

In addition to the aforesaid pledge, a Labour Week will be celebrated in the near future when propaganda against J. P. C. will be carried on and the Demand for the release of Mr. Manavendra Nath Roy, Pandit Jawaharlal and the removal of restrictions on Babu Subas Chandra Bose will be made.

Demonstrations and mass meetings and enrollment of at least three lakhs members will be some of the features of the Labour Week.

The attitude of the National Trades Union Federation towards the J. P. C. Report has created a feeling of great disappointment and the move to send Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to London to negotiate with the Labour Party to move amendments is highly resented in Trade Union circles.

The prospects of Trade Union Unity are also good. Apropos of the resolution of the N. F. T. U. it likely that the A. I. T. U. C. will appoint a Sub-Committee to carry on negotiations with various Trade Union groups.

The question of Labour Unions joining the Congress Socialists, as far as practicable, will also be discussed thereadbare.

MILL AGENT'S CARAVAN!

AHMEDABAD, Dec 31.

Sheth Maneklal Mansukhram, Mill Agent, accompanied by a caravan of about 5,000 persons started to-day on a pilgrimage on foot to the Jain temples of Palitana in Kathiawar.

The procession started this morning from his bungalow in Shahpur and passing through the crowded and decorated streets reached the first halting place in the Jain society near Ellis Bridge where the caravan will stay for three days and then march on.—A. P.

Retrenchment in Dharangadhra State expenditure is going on. About half a dozen important posts have been retrenched. The Judicial Commissioner, the Educational Commissioner and many others have resigned. His Highness the Maharaja takes personal [illegible] administration.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Immediately.—(1.) One Assistant Lecturer in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering on Rs. 150—15—300 per month, the initial salary depending on qualifications (2.) One Assistant Supervisor. Mechanical on Rs. 150—10—250 per month. (3.) One Assistant Supervisor, Electrical on Rs. 150——10—250 per month. The posts carry the benefit of a Provident Fund. Candidates for (1) must have a good degree with teaching experience. Candidates for (2) and (3) must have a good theoretical knowledge of Mechanical or Electrical Engineering as the case may be. with a wide experience of large mechanical or electrical shop practice. Preference will be given to those having previous experience in apprentice training. The Selected candidates will be on probation for six months. Applications, giving full details, should be sent to the Superintendent of Training, Jamshedpur Technical Institute, Jamshedpur, so as to reach him not later than the 10th of January, 1935. (Sd.) J. L. Keenan, General Manager, The Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. (9447).

Wanted Resident House Surgeon for the Haji Bachoo Ali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel. Graduates with previous practical experience in Eye diseases should apply for particulars to the Secretary, Free Ophthalmic Hospitals' Society, Parel, Bombay. (3465)

Wanted a fully qualified capable accountant for auditing branches in various provinces. Apply with credentials and stating minimum requirements to the All India Spinners' Association, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad. (9444)

Indian School of Document Examination: Trains Handwriting and Fingerprint Experts. Highly qualified. Latest apparatus. Uptodate Laboratory. For particulars send stamped self-addressed envelope to Registrar of School, Beadon Road, Lahore. (3452).

Wanted:—L.C.P.S. (Bom.) experienced doctor on Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month for 2 years as House Surgeon, with free quarters. Kanarese knowing preferred. Wanted: A Probationer L.C.P.S. on Rs. 25 p.m. as honorarium for one year to gain hospital practice. Kanarese knowing preferred. Wanted: A Fully trained and experienced B.P.N.A Nurse on Rs. 40 a month with Kanarese and English only need apply. With free quarters. Apply with their testimonials and certificates to Secretary Co-op. Hospital, Hubli, before the 7th Jan., 1935. (9438).

Energetic Canvassers wanted immediately. Apply soon to Mr. H. Chavda, 23, Medows Street, (first floor), either in person or by post. Canvassers in up-country are also wanted.

Wanted—Branch Secretaries, Lady Supdtts. and Supdtts. up to Rs. 250 monthly. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore. (3441)

Wanted responsible and influential Salesmen for book-stall. Security essential. Apply Photoplay Book Co., 225, Hornby Road. (3449)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikalwadi Bombay.

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

The Royal Homoeo and Dental Institute, Delhi. Please apply for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of M.B.H. and L.D.Sc. in Homoeopathy and Dentistry respectively (3343).

50. PATENT MEDICINES.

For Ladies Dreading Pregnancy: Menestrin Capsules are the safest contraceptive by mouth. Price Rs. 1-8-0 per bottle. Stockist:—P. M. Zaveri and Co., Princess Street, Bombay, or from manufacturers, Oriental Research Laboratory, Vepery, Madras. (3382).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ambitious Students are invited to join the Panjab Matriculation guarantee course on or before the 30th of November when the admissions for the same will be closed. Senior Cambridge a passport to all Universities Indian and foreign. Classes for July examinations will commence on the 1st of December. Apply: Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

Engineering Institute, New Delhi: Next session in January. Civil and Electrical Engineering, courses covering City and Guilds Examinations. Prospectus free. (3403).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-Loan-Facilities Against Approved Securities. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3322).

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golwad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted: Energetic and influential agents on pay or commission to sell our cloth and hosiery goods. Liberal terms. Lucrative income from Rs. 50 to 150 p.m. by sparing a few hours daily. Rs. 50 cash security essential. Apply with -|13 stamps to Babu Gujar Mall Mehta, Cloth Merchant, Ludhiana, Punjab. (3450).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

Wanted energetic and influential gentlemen in all parts of Bombay Presidency to work as Chief and Special Agents in the Life Department of the Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd., Departments other than Life being organised. Please communicate stating previous experience and the business you can guarantee, with N. K. Bhartiya & Sons, Managing Agents, P.O. Box No. 42, Cawnpore. (3437).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly, low price, propaganda, not profiteering. RIGHT AGENCY, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (3122)

Public Notices

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Bank will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 7th January, 1935, that day being a Public Holiday (RAMZAN-ID) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G. RIDLAND.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 27th December, 1934.

9442

SALE BY AUCTION OF RAW DIAMONDS AT PANNA, C. I.

Number of diamonds—1187
Weight—901 Ratties (of various sizes and weights)
Date—15th January, 1935
Place—Office of the Home Minister, Panna State.

Panna is connected with Sutna Railway Station on the G. I. P. Railway line by a regular daily motor service. Lodging can be had in Dharamsalas. As for special arrangements for lodging, etc. write to the Officer Diamond Mines. Bids that are found below estimated prices will not be accepted.

POLITICAL MINISTER.
Panna State.

9432

Public Notices

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENT OF UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN.

THE SYNDICATE of the University of Bombay invite applications for the post of University Librarian (pay Rs. 350-25-550) from persons of distinguished academic career, preferably of the Bombay University, possessing qualifications in the theory and practice of Librarianship. Person selected shall be on probation for one year.

Three months' notice will be required in case the incumbent wants to leave the University service.

The selected candidate will have to join the University Provident Fund.

Applications giving full particulars regarding age, nationality, caste, qualifications, training and experience of library administration must reach the undersigned on or before the 31st January, 1935. The selected candidate will have to join the appointment from 1st April, 1935.

Canvassing, direct or indirect, will be a disqualification.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 28th December, 1934.

9445

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between our clients Kanchanlal Rangildas Chiniwalla and Pranjiwandas Mohanji Sanghavi carrying on business as dealers in motor accessories at Ramchandra Mansion, Sandhurst Road, Bombay under the style of the Asian Motor Car Company has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the date hereof so far as concerns, the said Kanchanlal Rangildas Chiniwalla who retires from the said firm. All debts due to and owing by the said firm of The Asian Motor Car Company will be received and paid respectively by the said Pranjiwandas Mohanji Sanghavi, who will continue to carry on the said business in the said name of the Asian Motor Car Company.

Dated this 1st day of January, 1935.

THAKOREDAS & CO.
Attorneys for Kanchanlal Rangildas Chiniwalla and Pranjiwandas Mohanji Sanghavi.

9441

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & Co.

SALE OF 9 BALES AND ONE BIG LOT OF COTTON WASTE.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Insolvents Lalbhai Kevaldas Shah and Chandulal Manilal traded as B. Mahasukhram & Co., sealed tenders for the sale by the Official Assignee of 9 bales and one very big lot of Cotton Waste belonging to the Insolvent and lying at Krishna Press, Sewri, will be received by the undersigned upto 4-0 P.M. (S.T.) on THURSDAY, 10th January, 1935. The tenders will be opened on FRIDAY, 11th January, 1935, at 12-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Office of the Official Assignee at High Court, Bombay, when the tenderers should attend. The sale will be subject to a reserve bid. Tenderers should enclose a cheque for 25 per cent. of the amount of their offer with their tender. The person whose tender is accepted will have to pay the balance of the amount of the tender and take delivery of the goods within three days from the date of the acceptance of the tender.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
18-12-34.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (TUESDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, Near Italian Restaurant of Household furniture, Godrej safe, and cabinet, Tilting sets, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Wardrobes, Rudge Motor Cycle, Baby Fiat and Austin Motor Car, Remington typewriter, Portable typewriter, Modern style furnitures, Musical Set, American book case, Glassware etc.

NEXT WEEK
5th January 193

AT
Cinema Majestc

A HAPPY NEW YEAR
TO ALL OUR PATRONS!

Laugh and be merry with
EDDIE CANTOR
in
Samuel Goldwyn's
GIRL & LAUGH EXTRAVAGANZ.
"ROMAN SCANDALS'
with
a bevy of lovely dames and a story that will make you howl with laughter

TO-DAY EXTRA SHOW AT 10 A.M.

Other shows at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
The CARLTON
(Lamington Road)

RAVAL CEMENT TILES
ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINAL vs
TO-DAY M.G 10
AND AT & 1

THE GREA SON
DA HOW

FOOIGH
PAIDE
DO NOT MIO S
THE FLA
NEAR BYCULLAY. S

FROM TOORRO
SPECIAL FOR DAYS

THE GREATET
POLITICA PIC
WITH THE GREIEST
OF TO-AY
GEORGE AR
AS THE REDEEMER OF
SED IN THE AFFAIR
VOLTAIR
HIS BRILLIANCE AMAZE
LIONS
HIS SINS SHOCKED THE
WICKEDEST CITY
WORLD!
THE "PRINCE OF RASCA
THE "SAINT OF REAS

DAILY 3 SHOWS
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.

Final 4 Days of Mer
at
THE EDWA
KALBADEVI DHOBI
TO-NIGHT & THIS
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 &
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REGULAR SE
To Japan Va
SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Taijin Maru	24th Dec.	8th Jan.
Belgium ,,	27th ,,	11th ,,
Tofuku ,,	7th Jan.	15th ,,
Ume ,,	14th ,,	20th ,,
Argun ,,	8th ,,	23rd ,,
Kifuku ,,	14th ,,	28th ,,
Shinnoh ,,	23rd ,,	7th Feb.
Manyo ,,	26th ,,	15th ,,
Hokushin ,,	8th Feb	23rd ,,

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BOMBAY GUJARATI NATAK MANDALI
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On TUESDAY 1-1-35 Day 3-30 p.m.
The most famous & popular social drama
COLLEGE-NI-KANYA
PADMA KUMAR:—Mr. BAPULAL B. NAIK, KETAKI:—Mr. KRISHNALAL (Marvari).
ROMEO:—Mr. CHHAGANLAL (Comic), KISHORI:—Mr. PRANSUKH (Comic).

(1) This drama is specially kept on New Year's Day at DAYTIME for the benefit of the high class Hindu and Parsi families residing very far off in Bombay or Suburbs for whom it is inconvenient to visit the theatre at night.

(2) Pair of Mr. RASHID and Miss ROSHANARA, the European actor and actress (Exponents of Indian Dances) will perform an extra fine Indian Dance in this drama.

(3) Comic Pair's extraordinarily fine work is worth seeing.

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

"Karma ... jog"
Plans Open at Theatre. ... APULAL B. NAI

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

...flagration In Cotton Mill

...ge Of Rs. 5,000 To Goods And Rs. 10,000 To Buildings

...h...reatened at first to be a big fire broke out in the early ...onday morning, in the dyeing department of the Simplex ...ted in the Forbes-Forbes Compound, Clarke Road, Bom-

quantities of silk-yarn, machinery and cotton-waste stor- building were completely gutted.
...oof of the building was practically destroyed by the fire ...ed for about half-an-hour.
Fire Engines from Babulnath, Gowalia Tank, Mandvi and ...e rushed to the scene and the fire-men had to battle stre- ...with the flames before the conflagration could be brought ...rol.
...e to the goods is estimated to be about Rs. 5,000 and the ...the building is stated to be about Rs. 10,000. Both the ...d the property are stated to be covered by insurance.
...the disaster was not of a much more serious character is ...efforts of the Fire Brigade.
...use of the fire is unknown.

...A AIR ...ERVICE ...DUPLICATED

...Hyderabad Included Port Of Call On Route

...to correspond with the services of Imperial Air- ...d from Calcutta, Tata Sons, ...ill also duplicate their pre- ...chi-Madras, air mail service ...from January 1, 1935, on ...e, their first duplicated ser- ...leave Madras for Karachi ...ith the first duplicated ser- ...vice of Imperial Airways, ...arachi on Sunday, January

...is date onwards Tata's ma- ...arrive from Karachi at ...very Monday and Friday at ...d will leave Bombay for Ka- ...ch Tuesday and Friday at 10-30 ...uplication of Tata's Karachi- ...service coincides with the in- ...of Hyderabad (Deccan) as a ...call on the route. Tatas have ...operated their service via ...but as the result of negotia- ...ith the Nizam's Government ...vill divert their service via ...ad with effect from January 1, ...which day their machines ...Madras and Karachi will call ...rabad for the first time, arriv- ...e at 17-25 hours

...UR-HOURS JOURNEY.

...ourney between Bombay and ...ad may now be accomplished ...our hours as against approxi- ...18 hours by the fastest train. ...are per passenger between ...and Hyderabad is Rs 80 for ...journey and Rs 144 for the ...journey. Passengers for Mad- ...leave Bombay after lunch, ...t Hyderabad the same after- ...oy at one of the hotels at ...rabad for the night, and leave ...ras the next morning, arriving ...09-55 hours.
...okings in respect of these ...by air may be made either ...with Tata Sons, Ltd., Avia- ...epartment, Bombay House, ...treet, or with any of their ...ed booking agents on the

...L FALL IN DOCKS

...Ahmed, a lascar, working ...s.s. "Queda", at Yellow ...Alexandra Docks, fell from ...p early on Monday morn- ...d sustained a fracture of ...ll.
...as immediately removed ...G. T. Hospital for treat- ...ut he succumbed to the ...soon after admission.

...h Of Mrs. Khatubai Mahomed

...gret to announce the death, ...ook place suddenly from ...illure at her residence on ...the 29th at 6 p.m., of ...atubai Mahomed, wife of ...homed Suleman Mitha, ...Municipal Corporator, and ...ir Suleman Kassum Mitha, ...g Cotton Merchant.
...dden death at the early ...years came as a great ...her many relatives and ...She leaves behind two ...two daughters.
...eral took place at 11 p.m. ...night and was largely ...by leading Muslims and ...minent citizens among ...re:—
...ef Justice of Bombay, Sir ...y Ebrahim, Sir Purshot- ...akordas, Sir Hormuzdiar ...s Holiness Pir Ebrahim ...d, Mr. Huseinbhoy Lali- ...F. Nariman, Mr. Abu- ...mahomed, Mr. T. M. Ka- ...Abdulrehman Mahomed ...r. Amiruddin Salebhoy
...llis" ceremony was per- ...the Nakoda Mosque Py- ...9-30 p.m. on Sunday ...'Ziarat" ceremony was ...ned at the same Mos- ...m. yesterday. Leading ...d other citizens attend-

LIGHT SHOWERS IN ASSAM

Fresh Western Disturbance Approaching Baluchistan

POONA, Dec. 31.

Yesterday's western disturbance has passed away eastwards after causing a few light showers of rain or snow in Kashmir. Scattered light showers have also occurred in North-east Assam and Tenasserim. A fresh western disturbance is approaching Baluchistan. Temperature was below normal in Rajputana and along and near Punjab and Kumaon Hills.

FORECAST.

A few light showers will occur in Baluchistan, Assam and Tenasserim.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 31/12/1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —007 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.7 degrees 3.5 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 66.9 degrees 0.8 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 69 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 651 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10)

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 31/12/34.

At 8.7 a.m. local time (5-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature) 76.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.93 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

P. D. Shamdasani For "C" Ward

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani is standing from "C" Ward for the forthcoming Municipal Election.

Rajgumari Amrit Kaur, who has resolved to devote her life for Mahatmaji's Village Industries Association.

"KEENEST INTEREST IN YOUR WELFARE"

Lord Brabourne's Greetings To Scouts

His Excellency Lord Brabourne conveys the following message on the New Year's Day to the Scouts in the presidency.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE TO SCOUTS

In my capacity as Provincial Chief Scout I have great pleasure in wishing all Scouts, Sea Scouts, Rovers and Cubs a very happy and prosperous New Year.

The year which has passed has been an eventful one for the Scout movement of this Presidency. There has been a large increase in numbers, and it is a great satisfaction to us all that this has been particularly the case in the rural areas. During my tours I have had many opportunities of attending Scout Rallies and of meeting many of you. The splendid numbers in which you turned out, both from the towns and the villages, and the smartness, efficiency and enthusiasm which you have shown on these occasions, have more and more convinced me of the solidarity of the movement.

VILLAGE UPLIFT

In my last year's message I mentioned the useful work which could be done in the villages. I have been greatly pleased by your response. You have now definitely began to play your part in the work of village uplift and rural development. The same form of service up has been seen in the towns and cities. It is one in which each one of you can play your part with the satisfaction of knowing that you are fulfilling the highest ideals of the brotherhood to which you belong. The special message I have for you today is to ask you to continue this work to the best of your abilities, and I hope that your achievements will be even greater during the coming year.

Let me once more assure you of my keenest interest in your welfare and endeavours. I wish you all good luck for 1935."

Broadcast Records

The broadcast records of the Musical Products, have now been published. Music is the life of humanity. The Musical Products is a purely Indian concern and the management has been able to get the services of most of the ablest artists from every corner of India.

The outstanding feature of these records is that the ten inch record plays nine minutes.

As a parting present from the Hants County C. C. George Brown, who first played for the country in 1901, has been presented with a cheque for £292, the proceeds of subscriptions and collections at matches during the summer.

George Brown visited India with the first M. C. C. team in 1926

M. Stalin (right), the Soviet Dictator, M. Voroshilov (left), M. Molotov (back left) and M. Kalinin (back right) acted as pall-bearers when the ashes of Sergii Kirov, the assassinated Soviet leader, were placed in the wall of the Kremlin in Moscow.

TOWN PLANNING SCHEME FOR BOMBAY

Plan For Cultural Reconstruction Of City Suggested

The Universal Arts Circle writes:—

The Bombay Municipality is a premier civic organisation entrusted and expected to place the city on the highest plan of modern civic standards. One of its tasks is surely to assist the cultural reconstruction of the city. The development of the area of the Back Bay reclamation provides, for example, scope for modern standards and efficient planning.

The older areas in the city also require adjustment and realignment in view of the modern standards of life and the time has now arrived to demand from the Municipality and from all those who are claiming the franchise of the citizens of this great city, the amenities of civic life that have been hither-to denied to them. The citizens are entitled to call for a clear cut plan or scheme by which town planning housing for the poorest classes, gardens and open places and city areas of entertainments and the architectural and sculptural assets of the city could receive systematic attention.

The recent proposal of instituting a tourist bureau contemplated by the Municipality suggests the manifold modern ways from which the best in the civic life has remained unnoticed, and which requires careful and consistent attention, so that these could be known by citizens and tourists alike.

Arts And Crafts.

Education being one of the statutory obligations of the Municipality, it can now, as it should, turn towards the establishment in the school curriculum systematic instructions in art as in music, drawing and painting and the art of home-crafts. Although the provision of the Municipal art galleries, concert halls and theatres are not yet of statutory Municipal obligation, the time has surely arrived when these should form part of the programme of cultural reconstruction of the city. These would not only provide cultural advancement but profitable investment for the advancement of the city's industry and of the revenues of the Municipality.

The Universal Arts Circle claims the attention of all the candidates who are now demanding the franchise of the citizens for a definite plan for the cultural reconstruction of the city as a definite plank in their platform.

Institutes interested in the art and cultural reconstruction of the city wishing to join in these demands which are to be made again in a public meeting in the first week of January may kindly communicate to the President, Universal Arts Circle, Blavatsky Lodge, No. 7, before 3rd January 1935.

IMPERIAL BANK OFFICER RETIRES

Mr. F. Reporter Honoured By Staff

Mr. Framroze Kharshedji Reporter (Sirurwala), who served the Imperial Bank of India, for 26 years, and rose to the post of Officer-in-Charge of the Stationery Department, retired on January 1, 1935, after enjoying six months' privilege leave, preparatory to retirement, was given a farewell party, in the bank's premises last Friday, by the staff of the Bank as well as city merchants, when Mr. Madhavrav Nerurkar, Asst. Accountant, presided.

Mr. Nerurkar, in paying a tribute to the work of Mr. Reporter referred to his qualities of head and heart, which won him the esteem of all his superiors and the merchants who came in contact with him through the Bank. His amiableness and gentlemanliness had won him the affections of all who came in contact with him.

A beautiful silver vase from the staff, after the address was read, was presented to Mr. Reporter as a token of the happy relations that had always existed between them and the guest of the evening. After some speakers had addressed a few words, Mr. Reporter thanked them all for the honour done him, and said he would preserve the souvenir and remember them all with feelings of gratitude for the kindness shown him all throughout his career.

In the course of the address given to Mr. Reporter, mention was made of his regularity in attendance to his duties, and also to the "help rendered" by him "to many of us here by his sane advice and mature experience."

PRIMAPHONES
Premier Phones of Perfect Tone!

Cabinets of pleasing appearance, solid in constructions, highly polished in different colours, scientifically and mechanically perfect, smooth running, Thorens Swiss Make all steel motors, ball bearing well balanced S-Style tonearms, sweet clear mellow tone sound boxes, all combined, bring Primaphones, in striking prominence with world's high class phones.

Introduced in India for over a quarter century, Primaphones have always maintained their high standard of quality, which speaks of the well maintained reputation, Primaphones enjoy as quality phones with quality tone.

Ask your nearest dealers to show you Primaphones before buying other phones.

You will be easily convinced of their superiority over other similar phones.

PORTABLE MODELS

Model No. 150	Double Spring Rs.	60
Model No. 155	Double Spring Rs.	70
Model No. 160	Double Spring Rs.	80
Model No. 170	Double Spring Rs.	125
Model No. 175	Triple Spring Rs.	150

Bombay Phono General Agency
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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FOR 1935 ARE NOW READY
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DISTRIBUTORS WANTED IN ALL PARTS OF INDIA TO EARN 40 % PROFIT.

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AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

INDIAN DELEGATES TO LABOUR CONFERENCE

The General Council of the National Trades Union Federation in its meeting held in Bombay recently with Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta, Bar-at-Law in the Chair, elected the following Indian Labour Delegation to the 1935 International Labour Conference to be held at Geneva:—

Delegate:—1. Mr. V. M. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, Madras, Member of the General Council and the Working Committee of the National Trades Union Federation.

Advisers:—(1) Mr. V. P. Kolte, Nagpur, Hon. Secretary, C. P. and Berar Municipal Employees' Association, Nagpur, and member of the General Council and the Working Committee of the National Trades Union Federation.

(2) Mr. S. Guruswamy, Madras, Assistant General Secretary All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

Lucknow.—A village woman, about 30 years of age was run over by the Up Calcutta-Punjab Mail 10 miles away from Partabgarh. It is stated that she threw down herself on the line when the engine was only a few yards away, giving the driver absolutely no chance of avoiding the accident. The train was pulled up a few hundred yards away and backed to the spot. Medical examination revealed that the death must have been instantaneous.

BIRTH CONTROL

Why Indian and European Judges, Magistrates, Doctors, Professors, High Court Advocates etc., after 10 years' use call "F. P Pill" the best of all Birth-Control drugs, country-made or foreign? Because they say, "It controls birth infallibly and at the same time keeps monthly flow normal and thus improves health in each and every case used." Read their opinions. 4 Months' Pills Rs 2-4.
Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., B.L.,
Saidpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

Conference Of 'Riyasti Parja'

A conference of 'Riyasti Parja Mandal' will be held at Tokhupra in Ferozepore District on the eve of the Maghi Fair (i.e. January 12, 13 and 14) for exposing the shortcoming of the 'Joint Parliamentary Committee report'.

The following leaders have promised to take part in it:—

1 S. Santa Singh, 2 S. Mangal Singh, 3 Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlu, 4 M. Mohd Talib Hussain, Secrty. Pjb Riyasti Parja Mandal, 5 L. Sant Ram Advocate, 6 Giani Kartar Singh, 7 S. Tara Singh, President, Shiromani Akali Dal, 8 S. Isher Singh 'Majhail' and 9 S. Gopal Singh, National Canal Committee Birth Muslim.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Cricket Carnival At Nagpur

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Following in the footsteps of Bombay, Nagpur had a surfeit of Communal Cricket in the shape of Quadrangular Tournament last month. I have no doubt it created a good deal of enthusiasm both among players and spectators alike as our own Carnival did in this city. How Communalism has become deep-rooted in our players may be gauged from the fact that the Central Provinces Association cancelled their long-standing engagement with Bombay with the approach of their beloved Quadrangular, although the former would not have come in the way of the latter.

HINDUS WIN THE QUADRANGULAR CHAMPIONSHIP

The Hindus won the Championship by defeating the Parsis in the final by the very narrow margin of ten runs. These two teams met after beating the Christians and the Mahomedans respectively. It is noteworthy the Europeans of C.P. saw no objection to playing under the title of Christians, as their confreres do in Bombay. The latter would do well in following in the footsteps of their compatriots in C.P. I would much rather, of course, that there was no communal cricket at all anywhere.

HEAVY DEFEATS FOR MUSLIMS AND CHRISTIANS

The first match was between the Parsis and Muslims. The former showed an all-round superiority over their opponents and won by the substantial margin of 184 runs.

Similarly the Christians were no match for their Hindu antagonists and suffered a defeat by the telling difference of 170 runs.

Columbian, winner of the Punjab Plate.

The winners of these then met in the final.

JAYWANT AND NAYUDU BAT WELL

The Hindus having won first knock, collected 150 for three wickets, thanks to the steady batting of Shrivastava (25), Jaywant (58), and T. S. Nayudu (48). Then K. N. Dastur got the better of the Hindu batsmen and the rest fell with the addition of 34 only to the total. Dastur's bag of 5 wickets cost him about 7 runs apiece.

The Parsis met with an early disaster, losing three wickets for 31. Battiwala and Irani then got together and added 57 runs to the total for the next wicket. There was a collapse again and the Parsis were dismissed for 155.

PARSIS FAIL TO REACH THE GOAL

In their second venture, the Hindus fused poorly the whole side being down for 115 runs, although Shrivastava, Nayudu and Deoskar contributed 30, 30 and 25 in their respective order. The Parsis seemed to have an excellent chance of gaining victory. But Dame Fortune failed to smile on them at the most critical juncture and they lost by a narrow margin Chituairs was in a great measure responsible for their downfall. He showed the attractive analysis of 20 overs, 5 maidens 44 runs and 5 wickets.

UNRULY BEHAVIOUR OF THE CROWD

I congratulate the Hindus on their well-deserved victory and commisserate with the Parsis on their ill-luck which deprived them of the honour when they were almost within reach. It is a pity that a portion of the crowd behaved in an unsporting manner, and marred the game to a certain extent. I cannot condemn such conduct too strongly. When spectators are allowed to witness a match, they are expected to follow it in the true spirit of the game. Those who cannot keep themselves in bound, should stay away rather than spoil it by their unruly behaviour.

CENTRAL INDIA BEAT C.P. IN RANJI TROPHY

Soon after the Quadrangular the C.P. entertained Central India in the All-India Championship contest for the Ranji Trophy. As might be expected, Major C. K. Nayudu had the biggest say in the decision He got C.P. dismissed for the meagre total of 115 in the first innings, in which he captured 5 wickets for 37 runs. Ratnam and Rahman Pasha were the only batsmen who would play the Central India bowlers, the Nayudu brothers and Mushtak Ali with any degree of confidence, their respective contributions being 50 and 33.

C.K. NAYUDU HAS THE BIGGEST SAY

Central India, in its turn, produced 237 runs, of which C. K. Nayudu contributed 79. While Bhava remained unbeaten for his 51, Ishtaq Ali and Pandit ran themselves out for 33 and 23 respectively. Sarkari and Sane hooked three wickets each for 30 and 71 runs.

In their second knock, C. P fared better. Irani (46), T. S. Nayudu (28), Rahman Pasha and Rutnam (26) each collecting the most in the total of 194. Dilawar Hussein (59) and Garde their wickets and won the match for C. I. by ten wickets.

HOLIDAY CRICKET MATCH AT BENARES

Maharaj Kumar Of Vizianagram Misses Century By 4 Runs

BENARES, Dec. 30.

Brilliant batting by the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram was the feature of an important two-day match which began at 11 A. M. to-day, on the Vizianagram Palace ground, Benares, between the Vizianagram Eleven and the East Indian Railway Combined, before a very large gathering which numbered several thousands.

Under ideal weather conditions the Vizianagram Eleven had the first knock and by close of play were all out for 367, the Maharaj Kumar having played a splendid innings and scored 96 runs in an hour's time, hitting all round the wicket. His score included 6 sixers and 9 fours.

The following are the scores:—

VIZIANAGRAM ELEVEN—1ST INNINGS.

Narasinha Murty (run out)	22
Ranjit Singh b. Fazal Illahi	47
Palia c. Muri, B. Safi Uddin	81
Jaswant Singh b. Safi Uddin	0
Talang b. Aurum	18
Asad Wahab b. Safi Uddin	6
Vizianagram l. b. w. Safi Uddin	96
Wasi b. Aurum	1
Shahabuddin b. Aurum	43
Phansalkar (not out)	9
Narayan Raju b. Safi Uddin	3
Extras	36
Total	367

Selections T

Thracian P Ayrs

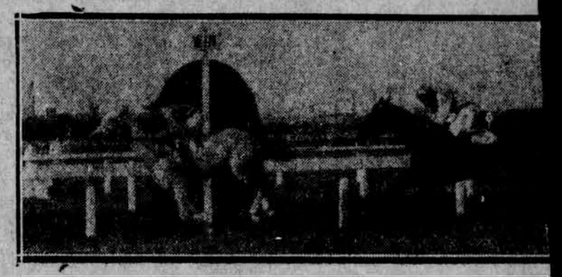
The following are the Bombay Winter Meeting

1st RACE.—

HUSSUN AL IRAQ .....
SHERIYAR .....
TAJ BAHADUR .....

2nd RACE.—

FAUST .....
AMIR .....
FARAT PRINCE .....



Risque (Brace up) wins the Durdans Plate comfort Bak.

3rd RACE.—

BADEN .....
HUBAIJAN BEG ....
AJID .....

4th RACE.—

MYRON 1
DOUCEUSE 2
TURLOGH 3

5th RACE.—

YANOOS 1
DANGER 2
GREEN LAWN 3

Acceptances For To-Day's Races

Card Of Nine Events Again Provided By Executive

The following are the acceptances for the Ninth Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held to-day:

1st Race: 2-0 p. m.

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—(Div. I).
Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Silver Fish 8-13; Raja II 8-10; Taj Bahadur 8-10; Par Avion II 8-9; Faddak 8-6; Hilarity 8-6; Goodbye 8-6; Blanche 8-0; Meda 8-0; Mujbil Hatim 8-0; Gog II 8-0; Zenobia 7-9; Hussun al Iraq 7-9; Sheriar 7-9; Ashroff 7-9; Rashid Pasha 7-9.

2nd Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE BELLASIS PLATE —(Div II)
Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A reduced 7 lbs. Penalities—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Emperor 8-9; Faust 8-6; Poppy Day 8-6; Nahab 8-6; Chabookchi 8-6; Strephon 8-6; Iraq Queen 8-6; Lookman 8-6; Tair al Zaman 8-5; Amir 8-5; Wansa 8-5; Farat Prince 8-3; Sir Jamal 8-2; Maneck 8-0; Eastern Charm 8-0; German 8-0; Asokasen 7-9.

3rd Race: 3 p. m.

THE BELLASIS PLATE—(Div III)
Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mosul King 8-13; Hush Hush 8-10; Shara'a al Jamil 8-10; Sarha Khanim 8 9; Dhubooh 8-3; Havana 8-6; Grey Beauty 8-6; Watchmaker II 8-6; Nayazi 8-6; Faidan 8-6; Barkhat 8-6; Opralia 8-4; Mubaijan Beg 8-3; Baden 8-3; Dark Horse 7-12; Ajid 7-12; Sinbad 7-9.

4th Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE DONCASTER PLATE
Distance—1 Mile.
Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000.
A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Myron 9-3; Powder Boy 8-0; Turlough 7-11; Douceuse 7-9; Aurangzebe 7-9; Seaton Ross 7-4; Francolin 7-0.

5th Race: 4 p. m.

THE TULSI PLATE—(Div. I)
Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 7000; third, Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Happy King 9-4; Rushdi 9-3; Danger 9-1; Yanoos 8-12; Anchor 8-11; Green Lawn 8-10; Young Chanya 8-6; Royalty 8-3; Gurji Beg 8-1; Money Order 7-13; Sa'ami 7-9; Suhama 7-5; Artighril 7-2; Safi al Muluk 7-0.

6th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE ROCKHAMTON PLATE
Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.
A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Chivalresque 9-4; Last Adventure 7-7; Abundance 9-4; Bold Bandit 7-8; Talk 9-2; Billy Button 8-11; Johnny Green 7-4; Hollywood Nights 8-10; Knockdon 8-4; Young Bachelor 8-4; Comprehension -2; Doreda 8-0; Lord Wensleydale 7-12; Raghubeer 7-6; Golden Trail 7-5; Mulligatawny 7-4.

7th Race: 5 p. m.

THE TULSI PLATE—Div. II)
Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Breach 9-4; Rajput 9-2; White Flower 9-0; Riyad II 8-11; Blue Funnel 8-10; Queen Singer 8-9; Shogat Aziz 8-7; Zoolum 8-5; Lamington 8-5; Muhaisin 8-3; Firshan 8-3; Moon Spark 7-12; Atiyat Allah 7-10; Maarib 7-10 Masuda 7-5; No Limit 7-4; Garrul 6-12.

8th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE
Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.
Winner Rs. 8,000; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,500.
A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Invervannie 9-4; Thracian Prince 8-10; Glenalmond 8-9; Carnelian 8-5; Dr. Strabismus 8-3; Dopatta 8-0; Corcy 7-12; Buland 7-7.

9th Race: 6 p. m.

THE MAHIM PLATE
Distance—1 Mile 1 Furlong.
Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600.
A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Hamiyah 9-7; Al Hamil 8-11; Darianoor 8-11; Tair al Iraq 8-6; Abdul Malik 8-6; Hakim Pasha 7-7; Jai Bhawani II 8-5; Funny Face 8-1; Waalim 8-1; Amir Aklak 7-5; Farhan Pasha 7-5; Saifuldowla 7-0.

The 19th Session of Maharastra Literary Conference was held in Baroda under the presidentship of Mr. Chapekar, who urged all for unification of language and popularisation of Devnagari "lipi."

TRAINING CAMP FOR CUB MASTERS

A group of Cub Masters under Training with Akela Leader, Godrej and Captain Petigara with Dr. Dastur seated in the central row.

LATEST GA

(By G

The following [illegible] noted:

ROYALTY (Riding [illegible] oy) spurted 4 furlongs, moving very freely. Fit and well.

BADEN (Little) did a 3 furlongs spurt in fine style quite well despite a cry at ours spread about Hiabad last defeat.

AURANGZEBE (Mar... ARTHUR (Riding ... furlongs.

DOREDA (Marrable) close upto KNIGHT TURE (Riding Boy) ed bo longs. Should run well hampton Plate.

ADHBA II (Riding superior to GARRAF (R in a 4 furlongs spurt.

TALK (Riding Boy) speedy for CELEBRATOR son) over 3 furlongs on tp

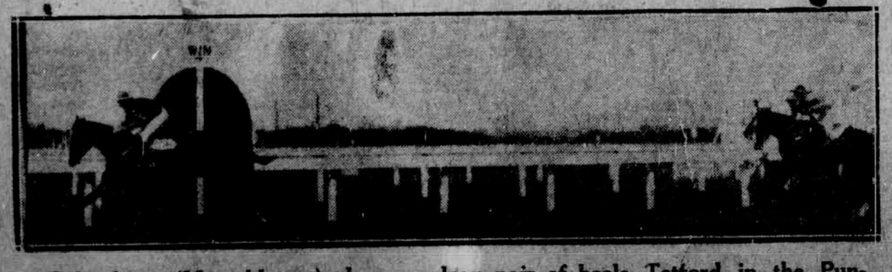
15 MILES CYCLE RACE ON JA

Entries Close On Jan At 8 p. m.

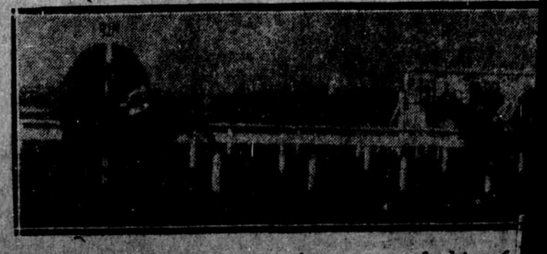
The Bombay Amateur A Club is holding a 15 Mile Cycle Race, on Sunday Ja 13th at 6-30 a.m., comme from the Panday Sanator Colaba. This event is open comers from any part of In

The route for the race will as follows:—Starting from Panday Sanatorium-Colaba. Wodehouse Bridge along Que Road, Cumbala Hill, Wal Road, down the Battery, Hor Vellard, and back the same via Hughes Road and Qu Road, upto Band-Stand, take round of the Oval, and finish the Japanese Gymkhana, op site the Cooperage.

The entrance fee for the



Columbian (Marrable up) shows a clean pair of heels Tetford in the Punjab Plate on Saturday.



Myron (Brace up) scores in runaway fashion fr in the Kempton Pa

d uburbs

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EGAL—"Student Tour" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4-0 p.m.
APITOL—"Let's Talk it Over" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day, at 3 p.m.
ATHE—"Cleopatra" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
RISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
INERVA "Maharani" Daily at 5-15 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
MPERIAL—"Samaj-ki-Bhul" Time as usual.
AJESTIC—"The Birth of Hanuman or Sati Anjani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-50 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
OXY—"To-day" Daily at 6-15, 8 and 10-50 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
XCELSIOR—"The Camels are Coming" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ARLTON—"Roman Scandals" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
ELLINGTON—"Private Life of Don Juan". To-day at 3-30, 6-50 and 10-0 p.m.
LOBE—"Puran Bhakta". Time as usual.
ALACE—"Footlight Parade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DWARD—"Laurel-Hardy Comedies." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day morning show at 10 a.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Big Ben A Light Programme. 8-15 p.m. Talk: The Chief Engineer of the B B. C. 8-39 p.m. "Mixed Pickles—No. 5," bottled by Cecil Madden. A Musical Melange with syncopated songs, and a Radio Melodrama. "An Expert in Crime," by Frederick Carlton and S. E. Reynolds. 9-15 p.m. The Torquay Municipal Orchestra. Conductor, Ernest W. Goss. Ronald Stear (Bass-Baritone). Margaret Burless (Violin). 10 p.m. The News.

SOUTH INDIAN ARTIST IN BOMBAY.

Mr. M. Menon, the well-known artist from the South, is on a short visit to Bombay. He has brought with him some examples of his paintings. He is likely to arrange an exhibition of his works shortly in this city. Those who are interested in the subject may correspond with him, c/o the "Bombay Chronicle."

ENGLISH MAILS

The P and O mail steamer 'Strathaird' with the mails from Bombay of the 22nd instant arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 30th instant and left there at 1 a.m. the following day.
The outward P and O mail steamer 'Comorin' with the mails from London of the 20th instant arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on the 30th idem and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.
In ordinary course she should arrive at Bombay in the early hours of Friday the 4th January 1933. Passengers will disembark on Friday morning.
The 'Comorin' will sail from Baliard Pier for Australia at 10 a.m. the same day.

PROTEST AGAINST REVISED PAY SCALE

The General Secretary of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union writes to say that the revised scale of pay as recommended by the Pope Committee of the employees of the Railway lowers the level of pay now obtainable to them. This has caused great discontent among the Railway workers. The Central Executive of the Union, which meets at Nagpur on January 3, will discuss this question, and the policy generally of the administration towards the workers and chalk out a suitable plan of action. Messrs. Khedgikar, the President of the Union along with other prominent leaders and officials of the Union will tour the line visiting Badnera, Bhusaval, Jalgaon, Manmad and Igatpuri, where they will address meetings of workers.

HAPPY NEW YEAR
to all our patrons!
THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY, at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
From To-morrow, at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Pity the poor sailors on a night like this!

CHESTER MORRIS in
LET'S TALK IT OVER
with MAE CLARKE
Drama—Action—Laughs!

What Congressmen Will Do In Corporation

B.P.C.C. Secretaries Formulate Programme For Guidance Of City Voters

"We earnestly appeal to the voters to forget all distinctions of caste, community and religion on the day of election and solidly suppported Congressmen who, in the words of B.P.C.C.'s resolution, have rendered services and made sacrifices for the Congress," is the appeal that the General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee make to the citizens of Bombay in regard to the ensuing elections to the Corporation.

After detailing the Municipal programme formulated by Congressmen from time to time, the Secretaries say that "that it is not so much the programme, but the will and the determination behind it that matter."

The General Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. have issued the following press statement indicating the general lines of the Municipal programme to be followed by Congressmen getting into the Corporation:—

It is only three weeks more and on January 22, the City of Bombay will be called upon to choose its best representatives for the Municipal Corporation. After the phenomenal Congress success at the polls in the last Assembly elections, it was the expectation and also the desire of many that the Congress should run this year's Municipal elections on its official ticket. For reasons which need not be discussed here because many a Congressman in the city knows them, the B. P. C. C. declined to give the official ticket, but at the same time encouraged, Congressmen to contest these elections individually.

B. P. C. C. RESOLUTION.

In this connection the B. P. C. C. passed the following resolution at its special meeting held on 13th December:

"The B. P. C. C. adopts the following Council resolution:—

'This Council recommends that the B. P. C. C. should not run Municipal elections. The B. P. C. C. should, however, appeal to the voters to support the candidature of such Congressmen as have rendered services and undergone sacrifices in the cause of the country.'"

The resolution is quite clear although it shifts the responsibility from the B. P. C. C. to the voters of choosing the best representatives from among Congressmen contesting the elections. The final verdict is left to the robust and unfailing commonsense of voters who can be confidently relied upon to do the right thing on the election day.

CONGRESS MUNICIPAL PROGRAMME.

Coming to the Municipal programme of Congressmen in the Corporation, it has been the sad experience of the last few days that several candidates, in their anxiety to appear better than others, are misrepresenting the Congress attitude in regard to civic activities. Sometimes it is glibly talked that the Congress has not got any Municipal programme. The citizens of Bombay need not be told that the association of Congressmen with the Bombay Municipal Corporation has been sufficiently long and fruitful of excellent results. It is now full 12 years that Congressmen have been taking an active part in the civic affairs of this city. It was as early as 1923 that a number of Congressmen and other Nationalists entered the Corporation under the able leadership of the late Sjt. V. J. Patel and formed an efficient, disciplined and well-organised Nationalist Municipal Party which, in later days, became the envy of all other parties in the Corporation. Since then the Congressmen and Nationalists have waged an unceasing war against the powerful elements in the Corporation representing the vested interests in the City.

In August 1931, before the time of last general elections, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee decided to run the elections in its own name and send to the Corporation a strong party of Congressmen pledged to Congress creed and programme. A vigorous election campaign was launched and prosecuted for some time, but in the beginning of January 1932, it had to be abandoned in favour of the Civil Disobedience movement started by the Congress Working Committee.

NO NEED FOR FRESH PROGRAMME!

Two programmes indicating the activities of Congressmen in the Corporation were before the public, one in 1922 and the other in 1931. Many of the useful and essential items of these programmes still remain unfulfilled due to a variety of causes which hardly need to be discussed here. It is no use making tall promises to voters, which it will not be possible later on to fulfil. Voters do know how to appraise the promises made in the heat of the election campaign. Congressmen do not need to put a fresh programme before the voting public, since they are morally committed to their old programmes which still hold the field. Whatever the programme may be, its fulfilment will entirely depend upon our numerical strength in the new Corporation. Given a decisive majority in the Corporation, Congressmen could carry everything that they want and which will promote the best civic interests of the city. But even an efficient minority in the Corporation, such as it is, will go a long way in safeguarding the interests of the city although it will be never possible for a minority to effect any drastic changes in the existing scheme of things. Any programme of Congressmen must, therefore, be regarded as indicating the general direction of their civic activities in the Corporation.

We are giving below the summary of the Municipal programme formulated by Congressmen from time to time. This is by no means, either exhaustive or final. Congressmen going to the Corporation can be safely trusted to readjust their programme in the light of experience and altered circumstances.

THE PROGRAMME.

1. It will be the constant endeavour of Congressmen in the Corporation to get the Municipal Act so amended as to make it an instrument of real self-Government. This will include making the Corporation autonomous in its powers and functions which will include transference of the right of the appointment of Municipal Commissioner from the Government to the Municipal Corporation.

2. Complete control of Corporation over Municipal finances, including taking back from Government the sources of revenue, which the Government have wrongly appropriated.

3. Abolition of the system of nominations to the Corporation.

4 Lowering of franchise with a view to attain the stage of adult franchise as early as possible.

PUBLIC SERVICES.

5. Municipalisation of important utility services and, in its absence, effective control over these services including control over conditions of labour employed by the Municipality.

6. Full control over Municipal expenditure.

7. Insurance, banking and other transactions with indigenous companies.

8. Advancing Congress constructive programme such as Harijan Seva, popularisation of khaddar and Swadeshi articles and promotion of cottage industries.

9. Free and compulsory primary education for the whole city with the introduction of a national tone in the whole scheme of primary education.

10. Strong and effective policy of prohibition.

11. Providing facilities for the study of Hindi—the Nation's language.

12. Control over rents.

SLUM CLEARANCE.

13. Clearing of the slum area in the city and providing suitable housing accommodation to the middle class and poor people and especially to Harijans.

14. More open spaces including gardens and recreation grounds.

15. Attempts to reduce unemployment by opening new remunerative works and controlling the labour conditions generally.

16. Securing unadulterated food-stuff including ghee, milk etc.

17. Attempt to solve the beggar problem.

APPEAL TO VOTERS.

Many of the item of this programme may be common to some of the candidates other than Congressmen. It is not so much the programme, but the will and the determination behind it that matter. The ideology, enthusiasm and the spirit of service and sacrifice which Congressmen will carry with them to the Corporation are bound to introduce a new tone into the activities of that great institution.

We earnestly appeal to the voters to forget all distinctions of caste, community and religion of the day of election and solidly support Congressmen who, in the words of the B. P. C. C.'s resolution, have rendered services and made sacrifices for the Congress.

TRANSPORT TAXES

Complete Abolition Demanded

(From A Correspondent).
BOMBAY, Dec. 30.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Lorry and Taxi Owners and Drivers' Propaganda Committee, in the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday. Mr. Haji Abdulla was in the chair.

The Chairman explained to the meeting the real issue before the meeting.

Mr. Govardhandas Ranchhoddas who spoke first pointed out the various increasing taxes on Petrol, Tyres, etc., and that the proposed tax was not justified.

Mr. Bacha Mancherji pointed out in detail how the taxes are more than the earnings of the lorry-owners and stressed the necessity of agitation.

Mr. Behram Mistry deplored the absence of a strong Union. He appealed to the drivers, owners and all in the profession, to form one so that issues like the one that faced them could be effectively faced.

Mr. V. B. Karnik referred to the statement of the W.I.A.A. welcoming the Government move. This tax cancelled the toll tax and put the burden on the lorry and taxi drivers and owners and pointed the necessity of intense agitation until the tax was abolished.

Then Mohd. Shamshar Khan moved that not only the proposed tax, but also the wheel-tax should be abolished. The whole audience cheered him as a demonstration of their support.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar explained how agitation should be conducted and said, if all united they were sure to succeed.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Balwant Singh and seconded by Mr. Madan Gopal, was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting of the Lorry and Taxi owners and Drivers of Bombay protest against the announcement of the tax on the lorries and taxies and demand the complete abolition of the said tax and resolve to carry on an intensive agitation to secure its abolition and the General Secretary is authorised to send a copy to the Government."

Messrs. Habib Haji Ismail and P.R. Lele also spoke.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting came to a close.

Labour Leaders' Appeal To Textile Workers

(From A Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, Dec. 31.

A largely attended meeting was held at Nagu Sayaji Wadi on Saturday.

Com. V. B. Karnik presided. In his opening speech, told the workers about the policy pursued by the Wadi Centre and implored to them that it was the workers who were to see that the Wadi centre was again working. He explained to them as to why a meeting could not be held in the Wadi for so long a time after the strike.

Com. Ushabai Dange in a vehement speech eulogised the services rendered by Com. Nimbkar to the cause of the working class.

Raghunathrao Salvi, wanted the leaders to call a mass meeting where all the leaders and the workers should meet and form a new union. He also wanted that the workers should not struggle for political power but should confine themselves to the day to-day bread question.

Com Nimbkar made a forceful speech. He admitted his guilt of being born middle class for which he was being denounced. But he challenged any one of the socalled leaders born in the working class to show that they had struggle more for the cause of the working class than he. He also said that if the workers did not want him or his other comrades who were working with him, then he was ready to quit. He then explained to the workers how their struggle could not be confined tothe mere question of break only. The meeting terminated amidst the cries of the working slogans.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Model Suburb!

The annual report of the Khar (Laxminagar) Residents' Association reveals interesting details of the working of the Association as also the numerous improvements needed to make the suburb an ideal one. The roads, according to the report, were laid a decade ago. They need relaying. The low-pressure in water-supply remained the eternal problem of Khar and some residents, accordingly, left the suburb in sheer disgust. A representation to Bandra Municipality urged that the low water pressure could not be remedied unless the size of the water main was increased. The reply was that the municipality did not tamper either with the supply or pressure since taking charge of water-supply from the Public Works Department. The obvious explanation is that Khar has tremendously developed since the laying of the first pipe-line. It is hoped that the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department will look into the matter.

In the suburb just as fresh water has been a problem, dirty water is also a problem, owing to lack of proper drainage. The Khar Residents' Association hope that simultaneously with laying the drainage system for Bandra, attention will also be paid to Khar.

It is also suggested that in order to cope with the increased postal work, the Post and Telegraph Office should be improved with a larger staff.

Just now Khar is at the mercy of people who may wish to hold their own until the police from Bandra arrive and hence the Association urges the establishment of a police out-post at Khar.

The suburban railway station continues to have the same earthen platform, and the platform continues to raise up dust as ever, as the fast local trains dash along.

The Association has no doubt proved its useful existence and the suburbanites should congratulate themselves on their civic sense in trying to keep a suburban babe healthy.

Municipal Employees

342 employees of the Bombay Municipality are at present provided with free quarters and also electric lights and fans. They comprise those employed in Municipal Workshops, Gardens, Fire Brigade, Market, Water Works, Health Department, hospitals and dispensaries. Of these, the employees of the Health Department, and K. E. M. Hospital and Seth G. S. Medical College are provided with free electricity, while all others pay for electricity. In future, it is proposed to charge the municipal employees for the consumption of the electric energy. Those using lights and fans will pay the bills direct to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company while those using lights only will be charged on the basis of Rs. 1-8 per light, Rs. 2-8 for two lights and eight annas extra for every additional light, which will be recovered from the pay bills every month. Employees drawing less than Rs. 100 per month in the Health Department, the nursing, medical and administrative staff of the K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. M. College will be exempted from the payment in view of the nature of their work which require to be the premises during all seasons of the year.

Dr. DESHMUKH FOR CORPORATION

Appeal To Voters Of "D" Ward

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh has issued the following manifesto to his voters.

I find that there is a certain amount of doubt in the minds of some Voters in "D" Ward that now as I am a member of the Assembly I will not be able to attend to the work of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

The Assembly work will take me away from Bombay only for three and half months, including Delni and Simla. The other eight and half months I will be in Bombay to serve the city. Many of my colleagues such as Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and others have been members of Assembly and the Bombay Municipal Corporation at the same time in the last few years.

Bombay Corporation spends nearly 25 to 30 lakhs of rupees per year on medical relief and medical education; and I claim that my services in these respects to the public can always be very useful; besides my interest in primary education is well-known.

I, therefore, hope that the voters in "D" Ward will give me this time also the opportunity of serving them and the City through them as I have done for so many years.

NEW MOTOR TAX

Congress Socialist Party Condemns Proposal

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has passed the following Resolution:—

This Committee condemns the proposed increase in the taxation on Motor vehicles as it imposes an oppressive burden on Taxi and Lorry owners and extend its support to the Lorry and Transport Workers Union in its fight against the proposed taxation.

PATHE
THIRD WEEK
ONLY FEW MORE DAYS
TO SEE
THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
Cleopatra
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
COLOSSAL SPECTACLE
Don't Miss It

WESTERN INDIA THEATRES, LTD.,
Have the Pleasure to Wish their
DEAR PATRONS
A HAPPY NEW YEAR
To-day 3 Shows:
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Prabhat's Epic Jewel
AMRIT MANTHAN
is now running at our
KRISHNA
Talkies for the 12th Week!
See Page No. 9 for our Display—Advt.
MINERVA
Talkies Gandharva's Fantasy
MAHARANI
for the GLORIOUS 2nd week.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1935

THEIR OPPORTUNITY

The Poona session of the Liberal Federation, which concluded on Sunday, is notable more for its speeches than for its resolutions. The main resolution, namely, the one on the J.P.C. Reforms Scheme is not quite so weak as was expected from the past traditions of the Liberals, but it is not sufficiently emphatic in rejecting a scheme which, the President and speakers like Mr. Sastri, condemned in the most scathing terms. It admits that "any constitution based on the lines of the J.P.C. report will be wholly unacceptable to all shades of Indian political opinion and will, far from allaying, very much intensify, the present deep political discontent in the country." After this, one would expect that the Federation would positively reject what is wholly unacceptable to all shades of opinions. But one feels conscious of a sudden descent in the following clause, which only negatively states: "This Federation, therefore, does not want any legislation based upon the Joint Committee's Report." The pertinent question, which this final part of the resolution is expected to answer, is what the Liberals are going to do, if the unwanted scheme is imposed upon the country against its will. But the clause quoted above does not answer the question. Why boggle at positively rejecting—that is, not working in [illegible] normal way, a wholly [illegible] scheme?

Mr. Sastri's Warning

However, the mover of the resolution, Mr. Sastri, left no room for any doubt on this point, and it is encouraging that his remarks therein were received with prolonged cheers. No Congressman could be more uncompromising in threatening non-co-operation than was Mr. Sastri in his warning to the Government in the following words:

"No, sir, it is impossible for the Liberal Party to give an atom of co-operation (prolonged cheers). Co-operation with friends that wish well of us will be worth while, but co-operation with those who have displayed the utmost distrust in us, who do not care for our views and demands, and who enact a constitution in utter disregard of our wishes, what is co-operation with them?" I ask. "I would call it suicide. (Prolonged cheers). If that is what we are asked to do there may be many, who may be willing to co-operate, but not the Liberal Party."

This is, indeed, a splendid peroration in the most spirited speech of the session. It is something too that some Liberals believe there are occasions when sheer national honour calls for complete non-co-operation. Even Sir Cowasji Jehangir went so far as to say that, if Britain failed to honour her pledge to give Dominion Status to India, "she will be forced to sever her connection with India sooner than she accepts." Why then do the Liberals cling to the goal of Dominion Status, as if in no circumstances would they aspire to complete independence? Mr. Chintamani was behind none in condemning the J.P.C. proposals which, he said, are "insulting and dishonourable." Indeed, the principal speeches on the resolution left nothing to be desired.

Concerted Action

Despite its shortcomings the resolution encourages the hope, expressed everywhere in the country, of concerted action against the "insulting and dishonourable" proposals of the J.P.C. Committee. So far as the condemnation of the proposals at the present stage is concerned, it should not at all be difficult to devise a formula of rejection, acceptable, among others, alike to the Congress and the Liberal Federation. And later, if, as is all but certain, these very insulting and dishonourable proposals are imposed upon the country, the Liberals will serve themselves as well as the country by following the safe counsel of Mr. Sastri and refuse to offer even an atom of co-operation. Mr. Sastri stated a plain truth when he warned his fellow-Liberals that co-operation in such circumstances would be positively suicidal. The Liberals have now an excellent opportunity to serve India and save themselves from extinction by making common cause with Congress and other Nationalist bodies in rejecting the "dishonourable" proposals of the J.P. Committee. If this opportunity is missed, there will be no other, for there will be no Liberal Party left.

Politics And Economics

The Conference of economists, held at Patna, during the last Christmas holidays, was remarkable for the attendance of a large number of Indian economists, and the reading of a proportionate number of papers on important subjects of the moment, as well as those of theoretical importance. Prof. Vakil, the President of the sessions, gave a lead in discussing the scope and possibilities of Economic Planning in this country, in his presidential address, which was ably followed up by his fellow-economists. The President was moderate and carefully balanced in his reflections; but even so, the usual bugbear of economists in India—politics—is reported to have been trotted out by some of the speakers who followed. One of them even described the President's address as 60 per cent. politics and 40 per cent. economics. The mere presence of Mr. Bhulabhai Desai could not, we feel certain, have provoked those remarks, which were as obsolete as they proved to be ineffectual. The learned President explained his position in his concluding remarks, and made a distinction between current partisan politics,—which he rightly advised his fellow economists, was no concern of theirs,—and those permanent issues of social development and national evolution, which cannot and must not be avoided, even though interested parties might brand them as being mere politics. Such parties are bound to raise this bogey as they cannot otherwise answer points of criticism made in such deliberations of scientific economists. For our part, we think it unnecessary to make any hair-splitting distinctions, since no economic question of real interest can be discussed in our days as though in an air-tight compartment by itself. Social problems and political policies act and react upon one another so profoundly, and so constantly that any attempt to keep them rigidly apart must be condemned in this country, as sheer hypocrisy on the part of those who made such attempts.

The point is the more important, since the main subject of discussion,—national economic planning,—is peculiarly liable to such reaction. Those who had put forward set papers on the subject were unable to avoid excursions in the region of "politics," however much they might seek to conceal such excursions. The critics, who took a "pessimistic" view of the possibilities of planning in this country, based their objections on the ground, mainly, that we had in India, no sufficient political and constitutional powers to carry out any scheme of comprehensive, scientific planning; that, if attempted, such schemes were bound to run counter to some venerable and vested interests of private property and foreign trade, which could not be attacked without the strongest opposition; and that, planning could, at best, be attempted on a scale which would simply make it indistinguishable from "tinkering" with the socio-economic system. The replies of those who had favoured scientific planning admitted the cogency of the criticism that the absence of the requisite political power and constitutional authority rendered the task difficult. But they saw no reason why we should not even deliberate upon such vital issues of our national life and development, if only to be ready and prepared for the day, when the necessary power and authority are ours. There is no stronger justification of India's demand for political independence than the hope and the belief that, once free to shape our destinies ourselves, we could make the contribution to the well-being of humanity at large, which our size and resources give promise of, but which to-day we are prevented from making by the mere absence of the necessary powers and authority in the people of the country to shape their own life and destiny. Those, therefore, who look forward to the day when we shall have the required powers are in no wise indulging in mere day dreams. We trust the economists gathered at Patna, both those who welcomed and those who felt sceptic about planning—have returned to their homes more hopeful and determined to aid in the task, which must, sooner or later, be undertaken, if the Indian people desire to be worthy of the independence and autonomy they are striving for.

MILLOWNERS' DUTY

According to a United Press report only 36 out of the 70 mills in Ahmedabad have put up notices announcing a wage-cut, that several of these have either withdrawn or are about to withdraw the notices, and that, after all, the cut may not be actually effected on the pay day. If the report is reliable, we would congratulate the millowners concerned on the good sense that may have begun to dawn upon them. It will be both just and wise for all the millowners, at least, to put off final action till negotiations through arbitration or otherwise are given an honest trial. It will be just because their contention that a wage-cut must necessarily follow a cut in hours of work is utterly untenable. The reduction in hours is a humanitarian and efficiency measure in the interests of all concerned, but it will cease to be such or may conceivably do much harm if wages are proportionately reduced in consequence. Past experience has shown that reduced hours from 12 to 10 in 1920 led to more efficient work and a larger output and was accompanied by increase and not reduction of wages.

Again, for the millowners to contend that a wage cut in proportion to a cut in hours is so much a matter of course that the question does not call for any arbitration is a species of high-handedness that will strike at the very principle of arbitration. If any party to a dispute is free to pre-judge for itself what is right, there will be an end of negotiations and consequently of industrial peace. Finally, let not the millowners expect that they can easily exploit the Swadeshi feeling in the country in spite of glaring injustice to workmen. If they compel their workmen to go on a strike, popular feeling in such a case will be wholly on the side of the workmen, especially because they will in all probability be supported by Gandhiji. In consequence the Ahmedabad millowners will lose their prestige for good and otherwise, too, will lose far more than they expect to gain by a wage-cut.

WAR-OBSESSED

War is on the brain of Signor Mussolini. Indeed, this does little justice to Il Duce's condition. He is, in fact, saturated with the war obsession. Long ago, he started calling upon Italians to appreciate the value of "preparedness." That was not enough to relieve his obsession in any degree. A law was passed for giving compulsory training in militarism to the children of Italy. That too did not prove efficacious and Il Duce began to see war in every thing—he even went the length of declaring most solemnly that sustained success in reclaiming marshes depended on the country being well equipped for war!

The obsession seems to have developed further and Il Duce's latest is an order to "all principal towns in Italy to prepare against air attacks." More. "All citizens who can afford, are expected to buy gas masks." The order is significant in so far as it constitutes a reply to the Pope's message. It also brings into alarming prominence the danger which Signor Mussolini is tempting by presupposing its existence in such a vivid fashion. This is war-mongering by suggestion and a matter in which the League of Nations must intervene both by right and in duty—if it can dare to intervene.

DANGERS OF FEDERATION

The Princes Want Guarantees Of Non-interference In Their Internal Autonomy But Claim Full Right To Deal With All Federal Subjects Including Those Regarding British India Only

By G. R. ABHYANKAR.
III

The Federal Legislature shall have to deal with matters relating in common to British India and the States and matters relating purely to British India. The British Indian Delegation suggested that the State representatives should be prohibited from voting on matters exclusively of British Indian concern, and that a provision to this effect should be inserted in the Constitution Act. They also suggested that if a substantial vote of no confidence is proposed on a matter relating solely to a British Indian subject the States' representatives should be entitled to vote since the decision might affect the position of the Ministry formed on a basis of common responsibility, and further that if the Ministry is defeated on a subject of exclusively British Indian interest it should not necessarily resign. The Report, however, does not accept these most fundamental suggestions. The reason given is that the Princes are anxious that their representatives should not be prevented by any rigid statutory provision from exercising their own judgments, from supporting a Ministry with whose general policy they are fully in agreement or from withholding their support from a Ministry whose policy they disapprove.

Unreasonable

This desire of the Princes is most unreasonable. The Princes have taken supreme care to see that there is no possibility of any interference in their internal affairs by the future Federal Government. They have insisted upon the division of paramountcy and upon statutory safeguards in the Constituent Act for their own protection. With this solicitude and with the avowed distrust of the British Indians does it behove the Indian Princes to oppose any demand of the British Indian people that their representatives should not meddle with purely British Indian affairs? If in the case of a no-confidence vote relating to a matter affecting solely British India this bloc of nominees of the Princes which would be under the influence of the Political Department is to take part in voting the result of such a procedure would be that no Ministry if it has the support of this semi-official bloc would be ousted from office on any occasion. Just as the present ministers are rendered secure in their position by the support of the official bloc the future Ministry also will be irremovable if the nominees of the Princes are to support or fail to support any Ministry regarding purely British Indian affairs. This would really mean a mockery of responsible Government.

One-Sided Safeguards

The Report suggests that instead of any statutory prohibition the matter should be regulated by the growth of constitutional usage and practice. One finds with great regret that in the whole body of this Report whenever there is a question of safeguarding the position, prestige and continuance of British domination the Report has taken scrupulous care to make minute and definite proposals. But in all questions about widening the liberties of British Indian people it has freely indulged in constitutional platitudes and left everything vague. This shows the distrust of British Indian people and a want of regard for their real advancement.

Insuperable Difficulty

Another very insuperable difficulty is sure to arise with regard to the Princes. As the Princes are acceding to the Federation only in respect of certain subjects, nearly 43 of the list of Federal subjects, and as they have not shown their willingness to accede in respect of some 13 subjects mentioned in list I of the Report, are the nominees of the Princes to vote on matters relating to such subjects in respect of which the Princes have not acceded to the Federation? If they are, it would mean representation to the Princes with vengeance. The Report does not make any suggestion on this score. Either the Princes must join the Federation in respect of all matters referred to in list I or in the alternative their representatives should not be entitled to vote on matters which they have not agreed to hand over to the Federation. To allow even this to be left to constitutional practice and usage would be most detrimental to British Indian interests.

(To Be Continued.)

Frankly Speaking

THE CONTRAST.

Turkey has reached another very noteworthy stage in her rapid march onwards. The Grand National Assembly has unanimously amended the Constitution "so as to permit all Turkish men and women to vote in legislative elections at the age of 25." Dictatorship, because of its very "raison d'etre," is hostile to the spirit of democracy. Yet Turkey, which, in addition, was alleged only ten or twelve years ago to be unfit for anything, is on the threshold of adult suffrage. This is so for the very simple reason that Turkey possesses a free and independent Swadeshi Government. The amended law brings by contrast into instructive relief the franchise rights conferred by democratic Britain on India. What a magnificent result, both for the "teacher" and the "taught," of a hundred years' training!

MEDICOS ON J. P. C. REPORT.

Is there any body, group or class of Indians that does not think that the J. P. C. report is conceived deliberately in the spirit of perpetuating and protecting British domination in every aspect of India's life? That there is none is only natural because the report certainly amounts to a calculated effort to safeguard, first and last, British privileges in India. How thorough and all-embracing that effort is, is evident from the subtle attention devoted to less spectacular but quite vital branches. Its recommendations as regards Medical Services are an instance in point. As the resolution of the All-India Medical Conference shows, the report seeks to perpetuate the "status quo" regarding the position, privileges and rights of the I. M. S. Moreover, it gives short shrift to the principle of reciprocity and almost as if to guard against any unforeseen contingency likely to prove detrimental to "vested interests", it seeks to place the Indian Medical Council under the Privy Council. It is such a thoroughly reactionary report which we Indians are asked—in our own interests!—not to reject!

BOMBAY'S DUTY.

The President of the B.P.C.C. has appealed to the citizens of Bombay for one hundred thousand Congress members. "Bombay," Mr. Nariman said, "which had always been the cynosure of all eyes in Congress activities must stand first in the enrolment of Congress members and should contribute the highest quota compared with those of other provinces." Mr. Nariman's is by no means a tall order on the City, which deservedly occupies a position of pre-eminence in the history of Congress activities. Bombay is entitled to boast of a magnificent record of achievements. But that very record constitutes a challenge. Bombay must respond to the call of the Congress as it has always done.

A WISE REFUSAL.

One of the wisest things that the All-India Educational Conference at Delhi did, was to throw out the resolution asking for a Royal Commission on Indian education. As Mr. Rallia Ram, who knocked the resolution on the head, frankly stated, we have had bitter experience of these costly Royal Commissions, mostly composed of non-Indians who know little or nothing of real Indian requirements and who consequently do a lot of injury to the country, however well-meaning they may be. The chief need of the day is not periodical Commissions, but giving effect to educational reforms already recommended by past Commissions and Conferences. One of the greatest reforms is the use of the vernaculars as the media of instruction in colleges as well as schools. Educational conferences will do well to appoint appropriate bodies to carry on propaganda all the year round to popularise and give effect to such reforms.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Essential Reforms

We are not certain that this mess will ever be cleared unless Indian Ministers are given complete control of the Central and Provincial purse with a few transitory safeguards during the period between complete self-government and the transitional stage, which need not be more than twenty years. During these 20 years the army ought to be thoroughly Indianised without British troops; the recruitment to the two key services should stop forthwith and all new recruits should be taken from India with an Indian standard of pay. The civil administration ought to be thoroughly overhauled to make it much less expensive. There should be no restrictions on Indian tariff, commercial and industrial policy, care being taken that the internal and external debt of India and the pensions should be regularly paid as the first charge on India's revenues.—"Sind Observer".

Avert The Tragedy

The Congress has long ceased to believe that England would ever willingly part with real control over "the brightest jewel in the imperial diadem" while the Liberals still swear by the solemn assurances given from time to time by the authorities promising self-government to India. The Congress has "nothing to ac[illegible] upon to-day to wrest Swara[illegible] from the unwilling hands of England; Congressmen are engaged in fighting elections to the Assembly but they do not believe that the legislatures would help them to win freedom. But in the absence of any definite and dynamic programme for the guidance of the people aspiring for Swaraj they may sooner or later come to believe in the Council-entry as an end in itself. Such a tragedy should be averted by all means.—"Advance."

"A Colossal Joke"

But Lord Willingdon does scarcely realise that the days are gone when a "satrap" could take the role of teacher of politics to an admiring audience. We know therefore what he means by his effort to see India arrive at the complete position of equal partnership with the other Dominions under the crown". Equal partnership forsooth. And not one word of it in the J. S. C. Report! We are sure that His Excellency would have immensely enjoyed the colossal joke of his own statement. This is a joke which is being carried on by John

wocal Verdict ainst Separation'

nference Expresses est Resentment" st J.P.C. Report

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Executive Committee of U Seinad U Chith Laing, G. C. L. A.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

President, U Chith Laing read his presidential address, which received applause and greetings at intervals, reiterating the resolutions passed in the Anti-Separation Convention held on July 21932 in the Jubilee Hall, Rangoon.

Then he traced the history of the anti-separationists' overwhelming victory in the last general election of November 1932 held as dired by His Majesty's Government to decide the separation is- versus Federation.

UNCIL DEBATE RECALLED.

He then referred to the memorable Burma Council debate on saration and Federation issues held in December, 1932 and pointed out how U Ba Pe's separation olution was lost by an overwhelming majority of votes in the Burma Legislative Council on December 22, 1932 and the resolution of conditional federation was ssed unanimously but not acted by the British Cabinet.

With reference to the new Constitution for Separated Burma prepared and presented by the Secretary of State for India to the nt Select Committee, he said in the August session of the ma Council, 1933 was asked to sider the Burma White Paper, which both Dr. Ba Maw's and Chith Laing Anti-Separation ties filed amendments for rejdon and referred to how all the a-separationist members walkout of the Council floor when the President of the Legislative Cncil disallowed their amendments for consideration.

"INADEQUATE."

e pointed out how inadequate ishe Burmese Anti-Separationist presentation in the J. P. C. and t referred to the severe cross estions put to Dr. Ba Maw by Members of J. S. C. reported page 160-164 volume 2 of the S. C. report to elicit anti-separatist views clearly and said the remarks recorded in graph 421 of volume 1, part the J. S. C. report are utterly adictory to the evidence and acts elicited in Dr. Ba Maw's questions and answers and judgment of the J. P. C. is therefore against the and evidence is unacceptcluding the President urged the proposed constitution for ation be rejected in toto," unsatisfactory and unorable as the J. S. C. has y neglected to consider the ts of the last election held by special direction of the Bri- Cabinet and also the fact separation resolution thrown y December session of Burma lative Council, 1932.—United

C.C. MEMBERS FROM C. P.

tion Of Office-bearers Postponed

RAIPUR, Dec. 31.

ing the Mahakoshal Pro- Congress Committee's ing held on December 27 28 at Raipur Seth Govind Mr. Ravishanker Shukla Dwaraka Prasad Mishra, Mr. anlal Chaturvedi, Mr. Ghan- n Singh Gupta and Mr. esh Pratap Singh were unbusly elected to represent koshal in All-India Congress new constitution.

to a technical error the -bearers' election has been oned till January 13 when Committee re-assembles at our.

New Provincial Congress mittee was also formed at eeting.—United Press.

New Year Honours List

(Continued from page 1.)

Daukes, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Nepal; Justice M. N. Mukherjee, Calcutta; Justice C. H. B. Kendall, C. S Allahabad; Nawab Muhammad Hayatkhan Noon, lately Commissioner in the Punjab; Muhammad Bazullah Sahib Bahadur, Chairman, Madras Services Commission; Mr. J. Williamson, Agent, B.N.W. Railway; Mr. W. L. Stampe, Chief Engineer, Irrigation, United Provinces; Lt. Col. J. N. Duggan of the Grant Medical College, Bombay; Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.S., (retired); Prime Minister of Junagadh State; Mr. W. M. Craddock Senior Partner, Messrs. Place Siddons and Gough and lately Sheriff of Calcutta; Mr. J. R. Abercrombie, Director of Messrs. Wilson Latham and Co., Bombay. Mr. R. Graham, Tea Merchant, London.

TO BE O.B.E.

Lady Catherine Godwin, wife of Lt. General Sir Charles Godwin (Retired), Mr. L. H. Bartlett, General Manager, the C. P. Manganese Ore Co., Ltd; Mr. V. Craster, Honorary Accountant of Lady Mintos Indian Nursing Association (England); Major F. D. Shuttleworth Field 5/11th Sikh Regiment and lately First Commandant, Mewar State Forces; Mr. V. W. F. Hicks, Additional Superintendent of Police, Chittagong; Rai Bahadur R. Brijkishore, land owner, United Provinces, Mr. D. S. MacDonald, Cane Superintendent, Samastipur Sugar Mill, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. M. T. Ogorman, District Superintendent of Police, Satara; Major Ahmed Khan Sahibzada, Civil Surgeon, Hazara; Mr. Girdharsingh, Quartermaaster General, Gwalior Army. Kumdar Gupteshwar Prasad Singh of Jehnabad, Gaya District. Mr. M. O. Tanner, District Superintendent of Police, Tharrawaddy, Burma.

TO BE M.B.E.

Miss S. Nicoll Jones, Organising Secretary of Rangoon Vigilance Society, Rangoon; Mrs. J. A. West, Proprietress, Curtis and Co; Mandalay; Mr. M. V. Sabhapati Vaidyanath Mudaliar, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras; Mr. Brijlal Badhwar, Managing Director of Prem Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ujhani, U.P., Mr. Gopendranath Bazu, Zamindar, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. Ajodhyadas, President of Rural Boards, Gorakhpur; Lt. C. H. Fenner, Director of Music, Viceroy's Band; Mr. W. G. J. Francis, Constructor; Royal Indian Navy Dockyard, Bombay; Mr. A. C. Godfrey, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.P.; Mr. S. Hembrome, M.!L.C., Leading Tribal Chief, Bihar and Orissa; Mr. M. A. Higgs, Executive Engineer, Irrigation, U.P.; Mr. H. E. Hypher, Assistant Engineer, B.N.W. Railway; Mr. W. J. Ingham, Superintendent of Workshops, College of Engineering, Poona, Mr. Abdul Qadirkhan, lately Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Kohat Jail, N.W.F.P.; Mr. A. S. Lane, Chief Instructor of Aircraft, Civil Aviation Directorate; Mr. H. H. Lincoln, Assistant Secretary, Education Department, Government of India; Captain F. Mayo, Commandant Sirmor State Forces; Mr. Ghulam Nabishah Moujaishah, M.L.C., President, District Local Board, Thar Parkar, Sind; Mr. J. A. Scarr, Deputy Conservator of Karachi Port; Mr. Harnamsingh, lately Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Babu Rameshwar Prasad Singh, M.L.C., Zamindar, Bihar and Orissa, Mr. H. J. Smith, Assistant Engineer, B. N. W. Railway, Dhana; Mr. E. J. W. West, Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs.

"Medal of Civil Division of most excellent order of British Empire," has been granted for meritorious services to Mr. L. Smith, Head Drill Instructor, Police Training School, Moradabad and for gallantry to Babu Rajitsingh Tahsildar, U.P. Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

"Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of first class" is awarded to Mrs. L. Cotesworth, (wife of Mr. Cotesworth, Loco Superintendent, B.B. and C.I. Railway, Ajmere); Mrs. M. E. Gibson, (wife of Mr. R. E. Gibson, Commissioner in Sind); Lady M. M. C. Irving (wife of Sir Miles Irving); Lady M. Page (wife of Sir Arthur Page, Chief Justice of Burma); Lady A. H. Stokes (wife of Sir Hopetoun Stokes) Madras; Mr. R. J. H. Cox, in charge of Afghan Mission Hospital, Peshawar; Mr. K. W. Parameshwara Marar, C. S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Nowgong, Assam; Revd. A. C. Pedy, Principal St. Andrews College, Gorakhpur, Mr. G. O. Teichmann, Medical Missionary of Baptist Mission, Chandraghona Chittagong Hill Tracts, Bengal.

"Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of Second Class" is awarded to Mrs. E. Browne (wife of Major Browne, Retired Ranikhet, U.P.); Mrs. L. G. Collins, (wife of Col. Collins, Commandant Indian Military Academy), Dehra Den; Miss F. S. Elmes Head Mistress, Bishop Cotton Girls High School, Bangalore; Miss M. E. Franklin, lately in charge of Women's Hospital, Rawalpindi; Mrs. S. S. Judah (wife of Mr. E. Judah, Merchant), Calcutta; Miss A. E. Manwaring, Quetta; Miss N. V. Rinman, Chhindwara; Miss N. Sharpe, Hospital, Darbhanga; Miss J. M. Smith, Missionary, Muzaffarpore, Miss J. F. Smith, Darbhanga Hospital; Miss I.M.C. Tullo, Scotland Mission Church, Bandra; Miss A. Whitcombe, Red Cross Society, Poona; Mrs. Sheila Wright (wife of Agent, Imperial Bank of India, Hubli); Bombay; Revd. W. J. Tatch, London Missionary Society, Salem; U Ba Lwin, Headmaster of Myoma National High School, Rangoon; Mr. Manchershah Bezonji Reghina, Honorary Magistrate, Indore Residency; Mr. Vittama Sama Rao, School Master, Municipal High School, Bellary, Revd. R. C. Richardson, Manager of Miraj Leprosarioum, Deccan States; Mr. G. S. Seagrave, American Baptist Mission Hospital, Namkhal, Burma.

Mr. A. E. Slater, American Presbyterian Mission, Etah.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL OF THIRD CLASS has been awarded to Miss D. D. Cama of Ahmedabad; Mrs. E. Maud, Chief Inspectress of Schools in Hyderabad State; S. G. Arali Kakhandi, Bijapur District; D. K. Ayachit, landholder, Pusesavli Taluka, Khatav, Bombay; Jemadar Sultan Singh Bisht, 3rd Battalion 18th Royal Garhwal Rifles; Babu Promodekumar Bose, President, Damodar Union Board, Khulna District. Mr. S. B. Gorde, Mission Dispensary at Ashta Bombay; Mr. G. K. Karanjal, Medical Officer, Rajshahi Company Quartermaster, Havildar Mastusingh, Kotwal; Mr. J. Ir Loha, Staff College, Quetta Company Havildar Major Morsingh Negi of 18th Royal Garhwal Rifles; U San Nyun, Timber Merchant; Thaledan, Prome District; Munshi Jagdama Prasad, Army Language Teacher, Bengal Sappers and Miners, Babu Jadab Chandra, South Manda Police Station, Rajshahi District; Babu Sasi Bhusan Roy, President, Jarur Union Board, Bengal; Mr. Sankar Saran, Government Pleader, Allahabad.

TITLE OF MAHARAJ BAHADUR as personal distinction" is conferred upon Babu Ramran Vijay Prasad Singh, Zamindar of Dumraon Shahpoad, Bihar and Orissa.

TITLE OF NAWAB BAHADUR as personal distinction is conferred upon Nawab Khwaja Habibulla of Dacca.

TITLE OF NAWAB as hereditary distinction has been conferred upon Khan Shah Nawazkhan of Mamdot, Ferozepore District in accordance with the terms of Sanad this day issued to him.

TITLE OF NAWAB as personal distinction is conferred on Malik Allah Bakhsh Khan Tiwana of Khwajabad, Shahpur District.

TITLE OF RAJA as personal distinction is conferred on Rai Bahadur Thakur Shivapatisingh, M.L.C., Landowner, Basti District, U.P. Rajkumar Dubrasingh Senapati, Judicial Member, Manipur State, Imphal, Assam.

TITLE OF MAHAMAHOPADYAYA as Personal Distinction is conferred on Brahma Sri Yajnaswami Sastriyar Avargal, Chief Pandit, the Advait Sabha, Kumbakonam.

TITLE OF AGGAMAHAPANDITA as personal distinction is conferred on U. Suriya Nayaka Sayadaw Thitseln Taik Mandalay.

DIWAN BAHADURS.

The Viceroy has been pleased to confer the title of Diwan Bahadur upon the following:—

Rao Bahadur Tiruppur Angappa Chettiyar Ramalinga Chettiyar Avargal, M.L.C., President, Coimbatore Distt. Urban Bank, Limited, Coimbatore; Rao Bahadur Samuel Ebenezer Ranganathan Avergal, Vice-Chancellor Annamalai University, Madras Presidency; Fillarisetti Narayana Rao Nayudu Garu, Distt. and Sessions Judge (Retired), Madras Presidency; Mr. Chimanlal Narayanbhai Mehta, Retired Distt. Judge and Honorary Magistrate, Nadiad, Bombay; Mr. Padamanabha Bhaskar Shinge, Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay.

SARDAR BAHADURS.

The Viceroy has been pleased to confer the title of Sardar Bahadur upon the following:—

Khan Bahadur Mr. Allahabad; Khan Talpur, Resident, Miran Jogoth Taluka Mirpurkhas, Thar, Farkar Distt., Bombay Presidency; Honorary Lieutenant Gopardan Gurung Subadar Major, Aide de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal; Sardar Sahib Sardar Sundar Singh, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, United Provinces; Sardar Sahib Ganda Singh, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Lyallpur, Punjab; Sardar Sahib Kishan Singh; Zaildar Dera Baba Nanak, Batala Tahsil, Gurdaspur District, Punjab; Sardar Sahib Sant Singh, Deputy Superintendent, Saugor, Central Provinces.

KHAN BAHADURS.

The Viceroy has been pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur upon the following:—

Mr. Shapurji Nasarvanji Jamshedji Ratnagar, Divisional Forest Officer, Bombay Presidency; Khan Sahib Shaikh Amir Shaikh Amin, Superintendent, Office of the Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency; Khan Sahib Jehangir Pestonji Messman, Distt. Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Poona; Maulvi Muhammad Mobarak Ali, Village Nalta, Post Office Natla, Khulna, Bengal; Khan Sahib Maulvi Hafez Muhammad Husain, Merchant, Zinzira, Post Office, Keraniganj, Dacca, Bengal; Khan Sahib Munshi Muhammed Ibrahim, Secretary, Central Co-operative Bank, Gogra, Bengal; Khan Sahib Maulvi Khabir Ruddin Ahmed, Second Inspector of Schools, Bengal; Maulvi Abdur Rashid Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bengal; Maulvi Abdus Sattar, Pleader, Jalpaiguri, Bengal; Khan Sahib Munshi Muhammad Mushtaq Ali Khan B.A., Under-Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, United Provinces; Khan Sahib Saiyid Ahmad Husain, B.A., Special Magistrate, Muzaffarnagar, U.P.; Khan Sahib Mir Azhar Ali, Special Magistrate and Honorary Assistant Collector of Sahaswan, Budaun Distt. U.P.; K.S. Qazi Azimul Haq, Honorary Magistrate and Manager Tamkohi Raj, Gorakhpur Distt., United Provinces; Khan Sahib Khan Mahomed Shah Zaman Khan, Honorary Magistrate, Jullunder, Punjab; Khan Sahib Sardar Din Muhammad, Punjab Civil Service Colony, Assistant, Montgomery, Punjab; Maulvi Saiyid Abu Nasar Muhammad Omar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bihar and Orissa; Maulavi Abdur Rahim B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner (Retired), Sylhet, Assam; Khan Sahib Mian Feroze Shah Kaka Khel of Nowshera Cantonment, North-West Frontier Provinces; Khan Sahib Malik Mawat Khan Shaman Khel Mahsud of Maidan, South Waziristan, N.W.F.P.; Khan Sahib Subedar Maj Muqam Khan Bhittani (Retired) of Jandola, N. W. F. Province; Khan Sahib Sayad Nur Hussain Shah, Deputy Superintendent of Police in Charge, Delhi City, Delhi; Munshi Abul Hasan Khan, Sub-Registrar, Delhi; Khan Sahib Sahib Zada Haji Ahmed Din Khan, Dewan, Kurwai State, Central India; Khan Sahib Qazi Abdul Ghafur, Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, N.-W. F. P.; Khan Sahib Moulvi Feroz Din, Senior Assistant Transportation Superintendent, G.I.P. Railway; Hajee Cassim Adam, Merchant, Pretoria, South Africa; Mr. Ramzan Ali, Officiating Deputy Director General, Postal Services, Siavash; Rustam Kothavala, Superintendent of Post Offices, Baroda Division; Hon'ble Mr. Ali Buksh Mohd, Hussain of Shikarpur, Sind, Bombay Presidency.

RAI BAHADURS.

His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur upon the following persons:—

Babu Panna Lal Mukherjee, Zemindar, Uttarpara, Bengal; Babu Karali Charan, Gangali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Bengal; Babu Kshirode Chandra Roy, Zemindar and Vice-Chairman District Board, Chittagong Bengal; Rai Sahib Tarakeswar Bhattacherji, Deputy Commissioner of Excise and Salt, Bengal; Chaudhri Raghuraj Singh, Rais and Special Magistrate, Seohara, Bijnor District, U.P.; Rai Sahib Rai Batuk Prasad, Rais and Landholder Sigra, Benares; Lala Raj Narayan, M.B.E., lately of the Indian Service of Engineers, U.P.; Babu Surendranath Ghosh, lately Secretary, Legislative Council, U.P.; Rai Sahib Pandit Shambhu Nath, Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, U.P.; Lala Rameshwar Prasad Bagla of Cawnpore, U.P.; Pandit Radhey Lal Chaturvedi, Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, U.P. Sahu Gokal Das of Moradabad, U.P.; Sham Manohar Nath Sharga, District and Sessions Judge, Gonda, U.P.; Pandit Debendra Datt Raturi Chief Secretary (retired) Tehrigarhwal State, U.P.; Sahib Lala Chuni Lal Kapur, B.A., Deputy Superintendent of Police, Punjab; Rai Sahib Lala Piyare Lal, President Municipal Committee and Honorary Magistrate, Muzafargarh, Punjab; Rai Sahib Chaudhri Bans Gopal, Pleader, Karnal, Punjab; Subedar Amin Chand, Eastern Battalion, Burma Military Police, Myitkyina, Burma. Rai Sahib Phanindra Nath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bihar and Orissa; Rai Sahib Surendra Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, B and O; Rai Sahib Thakur Bishwa Nath Sinha, Pleader, Daltonganji, B and O; Lala Ashutosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, B and O; Babu Atul Chandra Som, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, B and O; Babu Sri Narayan Mahtha, M.L.C., Vice-Chairman, District Board, Muzaffarpur, B and O; Babu Shiva Das Banerji, Advocate, Dhanbad, B and O; Rai Sahib Seth Motilal, Honorary Secretary, Notified Area Committee and President, Co-operative Central Bank, Piparia, Central Provinces; Rai Sahib Dadu Raghunath Singh Malguzar, Honorary Magistrate and Chairman District Council and Local Board, Seoni C.P.; Rai Sahib Jaharmal Agarwalla, merchant, Jamunamukh, Nowgong, Assam; Rai Sahib Choudhry Rochiram Khattar M.L.C. Contractor South Waziristan, N.W.F.P., Seth Bhag Chand Soni, Banker, Ajmer, Ajmer-Merwara; Rai Sahib Ramanuj Prasad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces; Superintendent Khairagh, Eastern States, Rai Sahib Lala Sohan Lal Chamba, Vakil, Rai Sahib Satya Kumar Mukherjee, Assistant Engineer, Bengal and N. W. Railway, Muzaffarpur, Mr. Jowala Prasad Sinha, District Traffic Superintendent, (rates), Bengal and N. W. Railway, Gorakpur; Rai Sahib Lalit Mohan Roy, B.A., Superintendent (retired) Deptt. of Education Health and lands; Rai Sahib Malik Charan Das, Secretary, Imperial Council of Agricultural Research Department.

RAO BAHADURS

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur upon Mr. Narasimha Govindaraja Ayyangar Avargal, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Cauvery Mettur Project, Madras Presidency; Rao Sahib Cheruval Pathayappura Karunakura Menon Avargal, Secretary, Madras Services Commission, Madras; Mr. Kizhakkekalathil Koman Nayar Avargal, Assistant Superintendent and Second Ophthalmic Surgeon, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras; Rao Sahib Tharmapuram Subbaraya Ayyar Kalyanasundaram Ayyar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Madras Presidency; Rao Saheb Jandhyala Swami Sastri Pantulu Garu, Deputy Collector (retired) Madras Presidency; Kumbakonam Venkatarama Krishnaswami Ayyar Avargal, President, Madras Library Association, Madras; Rajapalayam Vallinayagam Pillai Ramasundaram Pillai Avargal, landholder, Rajapalaiyam, Ramnad District, Madras Presidency; Giyarpuram Nadathur Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, Millets Specialist, Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore, Madras Presidency; Yellore Vasanta Rao Garu, Chairman, Municipal Council, Proddatur, Cuddapah District, Madras Presidency; Mr. Chimanlal Dalpatram Kavi, Senior Superintendent of Land Records, Southern circle, Poona; Rao Sahib Sakharam Raoji Patwardhan, Inspector, Bombay City Police; Rao Sahib Shivalingrao Jagdeorao Deshmukh, Landholder and President of District Local Board, Bijapur, Almel, Bijapur District, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Udhavdas Tarachand Chabria, President, Shikarpuri Panchayet, Karachi, Bombay Presidency; Apparandra Chengappa M.L.C., Member of the Coorg District Board, "Green Hills," Virajpet, Coorg; Bindiganavale Keshava Iyengar Garudachar, President Bangalore City Municipal Council; Rao Sahib Thribhuvanrai Dulerai Rana, Hony. Magistrate, Rajkot, Western India States; Rao Sahib Jaysukhram Laksmiram Parghi, Dewan (retired), Balasinor State, Balasinor, Gujarat States; Ghansar Singh, Brigadier in Jammu and Kashmir State Army, Coodg, Jammu area, Jammu and Kashmir State; Rao Sahib Mahadeo Narayan Hulval, Dewan of Bhor, Deccan States; Meherban Balwantrao Ishwarrao Powar, Private Secretary to the Maharaja of Kolhapur, Deccan States; Gangadhar Jagannath Rege, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Intelligence Bureau, Government of India.

SARDAR SAHIBS

H. E. the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Sardar Sahib upon the following persons:—

Sardar Sewa Singh, Deputy Revenue Officer, Irrigation Department United Provinces; Sardar Santokh Singh, President, Municipal Committee, Amritsar, Punjab; Sardar Ram Singh, M. L. C., of Shahzadpur, Ambala District, Punjab; Mr Narayan Singh, Deputy Superintendent, Central Jail, Insein, Burma; Balbhadra Singh, Surveyor, Iraq Railways; Sardar Bishan Singh of the Imperial Secti Service, Assistant, Foreign and Political Department, Government of India; Mr. Teja Singh Mily, Engr Service (retired) of Sihowal, Sialkot District; Jemadar Jasmer Singh Gill, Sub-assistant Surgeon, His Excellency the Viceroy's Dispensary; Bishen Singh, Assistant Master, (retired) Education Department, Hongkong; Sahib Singh, Proprietor of Sardar Sahib Singh and Sons, Tehran.

The Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib upon the following persons:

KHAN SAHIBS

Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Madras Presidency; Mr. Mahommad Ajim Buran Saheb Kuwari, Badlapur, Thana District, Bombay Presidency; Wadero Fateh Muhammad Walad Karam Khan Bijarani, Zamindar, Khandhkot Taluka, Upper Sind Frontier, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Darashah Aspandiarji Laher, Temporary Deputy Superintendent of Police, Kaira District, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Bariorji Jivanji Bhagwagar, Landholder, Halol, Panch Mahals District, Bombay Presidency; Esmailji Hasan Bhoy, 90 Strand Road, Calcutta; Maulvi

(Continued on page 8).

MINISTER'S ACTION CONDEMNED

C. P. Local Bodies On Jubbulpore Affairs

RAIPUR, Dec. 31.

A meeting of the C.P. and Berar Local Bodies office-bearers was held at Raipur under the presidenship of Rao Bahadur Narayan Rao Kelkar, ex-Minister.

In the course of his address Mr. Kelkar laid stress on the necessity of forming a Local Bodies Federation for which he was working for 26 years, defining the Ministers' inherited powers revising C. P. Municipal Act, abolition of election and nominations, of legislation for maintaining local Bodies' rights and their financial independence, establishing Local Board in every village, introducing compulsory voting, appointing a Judicial Officials, Commission to decide the election disputes, direct election of District Council and safeguarding Local Bodies employees' interests.

A resolution condemning the Ministers' action towards Jubbulpore Municipality also was passed.

The Conference terminated last evening.—United Press.

WILL LIBERALS DEVISE MEANS?

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Dec. 31.

Delegates from the mofussil who had come here for the Liberal Federation are now leaving Poona for their respective destinations.

Messrs. Chintamani, Mehta, Krishnaram, Professor Altekar D. G. Dalvi, Vishwanath Prasad, Venkatsama Sastri and Several others have left this noon.

The Federation has given a just and right lead to the country" is the unanimous opinion amongst Liberal politicians. Informative circles are hopeful that the Federation will now devise some effective programme to emphatically bring home to the Government its view on the J.P.C. Report.

ASTROLOGER READS STARS

UJJAIN, Dec. 31.

Pandit Surya Narayan Vyas wires:—

The year 1935 would be eventful in the history of the world since in West many ministries, including Britain's, would change and crisis would be experienced. The political situation would again take a serious turn in India and the Viceroy would be faced with many complex problems difficult of solution. Earthquakes, fires, epidemics, etc., would add to the trouble in the country.

HITLER GREETS ARMED FORCES

BERLIN, Dec. 31.

"My greetings of New Year to all members of armed forces" reads a proclamation of Herr Hitler, adding thanks and recognition for the past services. It concludes: "For the future all our services shall know only one goal, namely Germany's resurgence in peace of equal rights, honour and assured freedom."—Reuter.

VALLABHBHAI'S BARODA PROGRAMME

BARODA, Dec. 31.

At the invitation of the Praja Mandal, Baroda, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is paying a visit to Baroda on the 5th and 6th instant. Having cancelled his Ahmedabad programme of the 6th, he arrives here by the Gujarat Mail at 11/5 p.m., passes the night in Baroda and goes to Karvah village, in the Dabhoi taluka on the 6th instant by the G. B. S. Railway to preside at the Dabhoi Taluka Subjects Conference. He returns to Baroda the same evening and after a few hours leaves the same night by the Delhi Express.

A public meeting will be organised at which Sardar Vallabhbhai will address the people of Baroda. He is expected to make an appeal for contributing to the funds which are being collected for the relief of the Gujerat agriculturists. —A. P.

NO C. P. B. CANDIDATE FROM BURDWAN

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Doctor B. C. Roy, General Secretary' Congress Parliamentary Board, announces that Kumar Debendra Lall Khan, candidate of the Board for the Assembly election from Burdwan constituency having written to say that on account of private reasons he is unwilling to contest the seat, the Board has notified that there remains no candidate of the Board for this constituency.—A. P.

Messrs. Auram, Saliuddin and Mulla played a sterling innings for them, scoring 46, 15 (not out) and 55 respectively. The match ended in a draw.—A.P.

MORE HONOURS

LONDON, Dec. 31.

ORDER OF BATH: Knight Grand Cross: Sir Cyril Macmullen.

KNIGHT COMMANDER.: Major-General H. B. D. Baird.

COMPANIONS: Major Generals J. F. Martin, George Fleming, E. M. Steward, C.B.D. Strettell, R. K. Heeled and Brigadier Generals W. D. Croft, Macan Saunders and F. L. Nicholson.—Reuter.

During leisure hours on an auspicious day like to-day determine to earn a substantial share in prizes worth Rs. 1,000 declared by the "Bombay Chronicle". Read and fill in entry coupons for Attraction Competition (page 10). Post all your coupons to-day. They will bring you good luck.

Kanara Peasants' Relief

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION TO KARNATAK WORKERS

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—Some Karnatak leaders like Sjts. Gangadharrao Deshpande and R. R. Diwakar are busy devising several measures to tackle the huge problem of relieving acute distress and destitution among the No-Tax peasants of North Kanara, and to see that the No-Tax families are made to stand on their own legs in order that they may earn an honest living. This is a case which undoubtedly requires lacs of rupees, and I hope, if I place before them a very simple and practicable suggestion to collect a few thousand rupees for this purely humanitarian cause, the Karnatak leaders will accept it.

The General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee has very recently announced that Karnatak is one of the two provinces, which have undertaken to enlist one lakh of Congress Members during the ensuing three months. The enthusiastic leaders and workers in Karnatak who will now take to brisk canvassing of Congress members, will, I believe, gladly agree to collect a little extra for relief to the destitute farmers of North Kanara. All that they have to do is to issue separate "Relief Tickets" of small denominations of, say, two or four annas, and persuade the prospective Congress members to take one such ticket along with the receipt for four annas of Congress membership. This simple method, without causing any additional trouble to the Congress workers in Karnatak, will enable even poor people who show their sympathy to the Congress by becoming its members to contribute willingly a bit to the funds collected for relief to that section of masses, which bore the burnt of the last C. D. movement and lost its all.—Yours, etc.

"A KARNATAKI."

Bombay, Dec. 31.

"New Uses For Snake Venom

To The Editor, of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read Mr. Dadachanji's letter on "New Uses for Snake Venom" in your yesterday's journal and I assure you it has proved to be very interesting.

As one interested in Sanskrit literature, I should very much like to know as to who the authors are of the manuscripts referred to by Mr. Dadachanji.

I may also mention that as far as I know the Ayurvedic system of medicine which is supposed to be very ancient has not recognised the utility of snake venom for combating different ailments.

Will any of your readers explain?.——Yours, etc.

JAYAWANT N. WAGLE.

Saraswati Bag,
Jogeshwari, B. B. & C. I. Rly.
20th Dec. 1934.

Ajmer-Merwara Congress Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—With reference to your correspondent's letter published in your paper dated 25th December, 1934, on page 5, with regard to the Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress Elections, I may be allowed through the courtesy of your columns, to remove the misunderstanding created by your correspondent for the reasons best known to him.

Pandit Arjun Lal Sethi and other members of my party remained absent from the elections; as they had given me full powers to set right the election affairs in the way which I think best and had unanimously sent me to participate in the Congress election. So far I know, there are no allegations made by the Beawar D. C. C. regarding the sabotaging against some of the local Congressmen.

Mr. Ramesh Chandra Vyas, Secretary, Ajmer D. C. C., has also given me in writing that he never tendered any resignation whatsoever and that it was a surprise to him that your correspondent has given you entirely wrong news by putting as many words in his mouth as quoted by your correspondent.

I am rather proud that the goodwill and the accommodating spirit shown by Mr. Haribhau Upadhya and his party gave me opportunity to get the affairs of the long-standing Congress election dispute settled with all good grace from all sides. It would not be out of place for me to thank the people and young men of my party for the confidence they reposed in me and for showing their spirit of magnanimity by swallowing the bitterest pills which they think I gave them. It is nothing less than their generosity that they all unanimously accepted whatever good or bad I did on their behalf.—Yours, etc.,

GAURI SHANKER BHARGAVA,
President,
Provincial Congress Committee.
Ajmer, Dec. 27.

Hindu Gymkhana

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have seen Mr. J. C. Maitra's reference to me in his "Sports Jottings from Here and There" and my "dictatorial position" at the Hindu Gymkhana. Mr. J. C. Maitra was a member of that institution once and he can be again if he so desires, and should know that the matter under debate was decided by the General Body and hence I was no more responsible for the abolition of two courts than his friend Prof. Bhagwat. Mr. Maitra does not say that the Courts are to be abolished to put up Badmington Court and pavilion and the question was considered more than once by the Committee and the General Body and hence there could be no occasion for the use of my "dictatorial position" I hope Mr. J. C. Maitra in sportsman spirit will withdraw that insinuation and accept my appeal to rejoin the Gymkhana.—Yours etc.

LAKEMIDAS POWJEE TAIRSEE.

ENGLAND WINS WOMEN'S CRICKET TEST

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BRISBANE, Dec. 31.

In the first official Women's Cricket Test, England won by nine wickets. Following were the scores:—

Australia 47 and 138 and England 154 and 34 for one.

Sheffield Shield Match

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SYDNEY, Dec. 31.

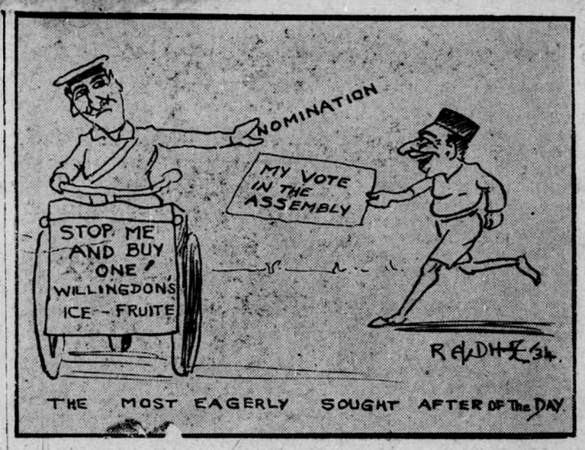
In the Sheffield Shield match between New South Wales and Queensland which commenced to-day following were the closing scores:—

New South Wales 267 for nine (Chipperfield 119).

INDIAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION

PATNA, (By Mail).

The following office bearers were elected unanimously for the ensuing year:—President—Mr. Manohar Lal, M.A. (Cantab), M. L. C., (Some time Minto Professor of Economics and Ex-Minister of Education, Punjab); Honorary Secretary—Dr. C. L. Jain; Local and Political Science Department, Dacca University; Member of the Executive Committee:—Prof. V. G. Kale (Poona), Prof. C. N. Vavil (Bombay), Prof. C. D. Thompson (Allahabad University), Prof. Radha Kamal Mukherjee (Lucknow University), Dr. P. Basu (Agra University), Prof. P. J. Thomas (Madras University), Dr. Gyan Chand (Patna University), Dr. B. N. Kaul (Aligarh University), Prof. H. Rahman (Osmania University), Dr. J. C Sinha (Calcutta University), Dr. B. V. Narayanswami Naidu (Annamalai University), and Dr. H. L. Pasricha (Delhi University).—A. P.


NOMINATION
MY VOTE IN THE ASSEMBLY
STOP ME AND BUY ONE! WILLINGDONS ICE-FRUITE
REDHEAD
THE MOST EAGERLY SOUGHT AFTER OF THE DAY

NEW YEAR HONOURS LIST

(Continued from page 7).

Chowdhury Abdur Rashid, President, Singhi Union Board, Police Station, Bolpur Birbhum District, Bengal; Maulvi Abdul Wadud Chowdhury, Pleader and Chairman, Local Board, Kishoreganj, Bengal; Mr. Ali Haider Chaudhury, Honorary Magistrate, Feni, Bengal; Maulvi Amiruddin Sarkar Jotedar Raseya Thakurgaon, Dinajpur, Bengal; Maulvi Myhammad Ziaul Huq, Superintendent, Rajshahi Madrasah, Bengal; Munshi Abbas Ali Sardar, President Durgapur Union Board, Tippera, Bengal; Subedar Gulam Khan, Inspector of Police, Nadia, Bengal; Maulvi Muhammad Ismail, Pleader, Judges Court, Faridpur, Bengal; Maulvi Motasen Billa, Head Assistant Officer of Director of Land Records, Bengal; Munshi Abdur Khabir, Superintendent, Public Works Department, Sectt. (Buildings and Roads Branch) United Provinces; Munshi Muhammad Ashkar Ullah Khan of Bhurwara Kheri District, United Provinces; Syed Alay Ali Naqvi, Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, United Provinces, Munshi Muhammad Yusuf, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces; Munshi Mumtazullah Khan, Deputy Collector, Agra, United Provinces; Hakim Saiyid Wahiduddin Ahmad Jafri, Honorary Magistrate, Allahabad, United Provinces; Saiyid Ghulam Hasan, Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Assistant Collector, Agra.

Malik Nazar Mohammad Khan of Lahore; Mirza Abdulrab, Punjab Civil Service, officiating District and Sessions Judge, Punjab; Maulvi Mohammad Abdullah, Provincial Veterinary Service, Punjab; Pir Ali Asghar, Deputy Collector, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Punjab; Sayyad Riaz Ali Shah, District Medical Officer of Health, Punjab; Munshi Safdar Ali Khan, Inspector of Police, Punjab; Maulvi Muhammad Zafar, Pleader, Gurgaon, Punjab; Chaudhri Sultan Ali Khan, Zaildar, Sargondhi, Phillaur Tahsil, Jullundur District, Punjab; Chaudhri Nazar Ahmad Khan, Vakil, Montgomery, Punjab; Chaudhri Riaasat Ali, M.L.C., Advocate, Gujranwala, Punjab; Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad Amir, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector B and O; Maulvi Saiyid Ghulam Jilani, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, B and O; Maulvi Saiyid Mazhar Imam, Zamindar, Khusrupur, Patna, B and O; Mr. Munir-Ud-Din, B.A., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Amraoti, Berar, Central Provinces; Maulvi Muhammad Naziff; Nowgong, Assam; Munshi Muhd Rahim, Medical Practitioner of Hangu, N.W.F.P; Khan Hidayatullah Khan, M.L.C., of Umarzai Tahsil, Charsadda N.W. F.P., Munshi Saeed Ahmad, Civil Assistant Surgeon-in-Charge, Civil Hospital Mansahra, Hazara Distt. N.W.F.P. Arsala Khan Ali, Khel Levy Officer Shinawari, N. W.F.P., Mirza Ghulam Jilani Khan, Tahsildar, Peshwar, N.W. F.P.; Maulvi Munir Ahmad, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan; Malik Mirza Khan, Jigezai, Zhob District, Baluchistan; Munshi Tajammul Husain, Head Clerk, Chief Commissioners Branch, Rajputana Agency Office, Mount Abu; Sheik Ziauddin Ahmed B.A., Attache to His Brittanic Majesty's Consul General for Khorassan; Farzand Ali, Trader and Honorary Magistrate, Port Blair, Mr Farrid Muhd Usman, Income-tax Officer, Mr. Rramroze Pestonji Colabavala, Assistant Auditor (Retired) Bombay Baroda and C. I. Railway; Babu Kafiluddin Choudhury, Shedman-in-charge, E. B. Railway, Calcutta; Mr. Ardeshir Sorabji Cooper, Landing and Shipping Inspector, N.W.R. Keamari; Mr. Mohd Noorul Haque, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, E.I.Railway, Allahabad; Mr. Mohd Jamil, Investigating Inspector, (retired) Office of Postmaster General, Punjab, and N.W.F.P. Circle, Mr. Mohd Ishak, Superintendent, Office of the Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department.

RAI SAHIBS

H. E. the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib upon the following persons: Mr. Srish Chandra Sarkar, Assistant Medical Officer, Deoli Jail; Babu Nepal Lal Malli, Assistant Commissioner, Arms Act Department, Calcutta, Bengal; Mr. Santi Mohan Ghosh, Raniganj Leper Asylum, Asansol, Bengal; Babu Nishi Kanta Ray, Honorary Magistrate, Manikganj, Dacca, Bengal; Babu Aparna Charan Ray Chaudhuri, Honorary Magistrate, Chittagong, Bengal; Babu Sushil Chandra Banarji, Head Assistant, Appointment Department, Government of Bengal; Babu Surendra Nath Bhattacharji, Pleader, Siliguru, Bengal; Mr. Nirmal Chandra Babu, Assistt. Fibre Expert, Bengal; Babu Aravinda Banarji, Interpreter & Translator, Original Side, High Court, Calcutta; Babu Manohar Lal, Personal Assistt. to the Director of Agriculture and Secretary, Board of Agriculture, U.P.; Pandit Lalta Prasad Sharma, Deputy Collector, Muttra, U.P.; Pt. Gomti Prasad, Prosecuting Inspector of Police, Budaun, U.P.; Pt. Amba Dat Joshi, Lecturer, Govt. Training College, Allahabad; Choudhri Asa Ram, Mukhtar and Honry. Assistt. Collector, Saharanpur, U.P.; Babu Gaindam Lal, Rais and Advocate, Fatehgarh, U.P.; Babu Jagdish Sahai, Chairman, Municipal Board, Jhansi, U.P.; Bhaiya Mahadeo Prasad, Honry. Assistt. Collector, Akbarpur, Fyzabad Distt., U.P.; Thakur Kamta Singh of Paharpr, Tahsil, Kadipur, Sultanpur Distt., U.P.; Lala Mahabir Singh Singhal, Deputy Collector and Special Land Records Officer, Office of the Director, Land Records, United Provinces; Pandit Kanpath Chand Trivedi Dy. Collector and Forest Panchayat Officer, Kumaun Div., U.P.; Pt. Lakmani Padhan of village Haripur, Tahsil Haldwani, Nainital Distt., U.P.; Babu Amba Pershad, Vakil Agra, U.P.; Mr. Pran Nath, lately Dy. Inspector of Schools, Jullundur Div., Punjab; Chaudhri Mahla Singh Arora of Okara, Montgomery Distt., Punjab; Lala Gurcharan Das Mehta, I.S.E., Officiating Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Road Branch, Punjab; Chaudhri Radha Kishan of Sahiwal, Shahpur Mamlatdar, Ankola, Kanara Distt., Bombay Presidency; Mr. Bhailalbhai Hathibhai, Police Patel, Sunav Taluka, Borsad, Kaira Distt., Bombay Presidency; Mr. Shankar Kashinath Dere, Inspector, Bombay City Police, Bombay; Mr. Bulchand Khemchand Advani, Senior Superintendent, Office of the Chief Engineer, Sind, Karachi; Mr. Shewasingh Khiasing Lulla, Banker and Contractor, Sind, Bom. Precy.; Mr. Dhondu Dharmaji Khade, Foreman Printer, Govt. Cent. Press, Bombay; Mr. Basappa Prabhappa Tambad, B.A., LL.B., Municipal Councillor, Hubli, Dharwar Distt., Bom. Precy.; Mr. Hiralal Tuljaram Desai, Landlord, Ankleshwar, Distt. Broach and Panch Mahals, Bom. Precy.; Mr. Chanbasappa Mallappa Karale, Landlord and merchant, Exambe, Belgaum Distt. Bom. Precy.; Mr. Trimbak Ganesh Karnik, B.A., LL.B., Public Prosecutor, Khandwa, C.P.; Naik Dinkar Rao Dharrao Rajurkar, M.L.C. Chairman Distt. Council, Akola, Berar, C.P.; Mr. Dattatra Krishna Mohomi, M.A., L.T., C.P. Educational Service, Class Second, Assistant Inspector of Schools, C.P.; Mr. Trichinopoly Doraiswami Rajoo, Assistt. Medical Officer, King Edward Memorial Hospital, Secunderabad; Mr. Mmritham Sivasankara Aiyar, Headmaster, Bolaram Bolaram High School for Boy; Bolarum (Hyderabad, Don.); Mr. Meruji Dosaji Chudasama, B.A. LL.B. Manager Kotda Sangani State, Western Kathiawar Agency, Western India States; Rangachariar Krishnamachariar, Assistt. Administrator, Pudukkottai, Madras States; Muthuswamy Gopalan, Superintendent, Military Finance Department; Seshier Subrhmanyan Avargal, Personal Assistt. to the Secretary, Department of Industries and Labour, Govt. of India.

RAO SAHIBS

H. E. the Viceroy is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib on the following persons: Tanjore Rajgopala Krishnoswami Iyengar Avargal, Third Presidency Magistrate, Madras, Subbaraya Narasimha Kamath Avargal, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Cauvery Mettur Project, Madras Presidency; Pananjadi Subbakutti Ayyar, Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, Cauvery Mettur Project, Madras Presidency; Mangudi Venkataraman Avargal, Supervisor, Public Works Department, Cauvery Mettur Project, Madras Presidency; Sadasivam Pillai Sambasivam Pillai Avargal, Contractor, Cauvery Mettur Project, Madras Presidency; Chitrapu Subba Rao Pantulu Garu, Tahsildar, Kistna District, Madras Presidency; Subadar Robert Sahu, vice-President, Ganjam District Board, Madras Presidency; Chellam Ayyangar Krishnamachari Ayyangar Avargal, Manager, Office of the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras; Calicut Appupattar Sundara Ayyar Avargal, Superintendent, Finance Secretariat, Fort, St. George Madras; Colanukudru Venkatramayya Pantulu Garu, Inspector of Police, Madras Presidency; Ragade Ganapati Rao Avargal, Sub-Assistant Registrar (Retd), Administrative Department, High Court, Madras; Panangadam Manakatan Sridharan Avargal, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Madras Presidency; Puliyur Avoodiappa Pillai Avargal, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Tinnevelly, Madras Presidency; Chenji Ratnavelu Duraiswami Mudaliar Avargal, Advocate, Cuddalore, South Arcot District, Madras Presidency; Nanjankaranai Jayaram Pillai Venkatakrishna Pillai Avargal, Dist Registrar of Assurances, Madras Presidency; Cherukaray Mathew Phillip Avargal, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Presidency; Casturi Pattabhi Ramachandra Rao Garu, Pleader, Cuddappa, Madras Presidency; Mr. Sopanrao Tukaram Jacchak, Agriculturist, Baramati, Poona District, Bombay Presidency, Mr. Annappa Narayan Kalyani, Landlord and Merchant, Karad, Satara District, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Sakharam Krishna Barve, Sub-Registrar, Bombay; Mr. Vithal Vaman Vellinge, Mamlatdar, Shahpur District, Punjab; Lala Vidya Dhar, Punjab, Civil Service extra Assistant Colonisation Officer, Lyallpur, Punjab, Chaudhri Bahadur Bahadur Chand Midha, Rais, Kamalia, Lyallpur District, Punjab, Mr. Madho Pershad Gurjar, Chief Clerk, Office Deputy Commissioner, Prome, Burma; Mr. Hans Raj Supervisor, Yeu Canal Division, Shwebo, Burma; Mr. Premoda Nanda Sen, Registrar, Education Department, Burma Sectt: Babu Nalini Kanta Ghosh, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, B and O: Babu Shivanandan Sahay, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, B and O: Babu Kailashpati Narain, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, B and O: Babu Jotindra Narayan Mukharji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector (retired) B and O: Babu Kumar Nath Banarji, Professor of Science College, Patna, B and O: Babu Praphulla Krishna Mitra, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, B and O; Babu Jatendra Nath Bhaduri, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, B and O: Mr. Kamta Prashad, Assistant Engineer, P. W. Department, B and O: Babu Mathura Prasad, Sub-Dy. Magistrate and Sub-Dy Collector B and O: Babu Nila Lohita Bhattacharji, Sub-Dy Magistrate and Sub-Dy. Collector, B and O Babu Cynendranath Chatterji, Inspector of Police, B and O; Babu Jitendra Nath Andhikari, Inspector of Police, B and O; Babu Akshaykumar Lal, Supervisor, P. W. Department, B and O: Babu Jahar Lal Bose, Head Master, Victoria Institution, Purulia, B and O; Basu Sri Narayan Arora Banker and Landowner, Patna City, B and O; Mr. Vijai Shanker, Subordinate Police Service, Circle Inspector, Raipur, Central Provinces, Pandit Ramasanehi Gaurha, M.L.C., Malguzar and Honorary Magistrate, Sakarra, Bilaspur District, C.P; Babu Bala Baksh Agarwalla Hansaria, Merchant, Chaparmukh, Nowgong, Assam; Babu Angom Chaudhri Singh, Inspector of police Sylhett, Assam: Babu Rukmini Kumar Das, Pleader, Silchar, Cachar, Assam; Srijut Daulat Chandra Gohain Mauzadar, Saikhowa, Lakhimpur, Assam: Amin Chand, Baluchistan Civil Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Baluchistan; Pandit Moti Ram Deputy Collector, Bharatpur State; Rajputana, Seth Vothal Das Rathi, Banker, Beawar, Ajmer-Merwara; Mr. Motiram Mujmer, Dewan Makrai State, Central India; Mr. Madhusudan Dutt Chowdhary, Judicial Member, State Council, Barwani, Central India; Pandit Moolchand Gurdeo Member of Council Sarila State, Central India; Jemadar Gajraj Singh, Gorkha Indian Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Legation Hospital Nepal; Babu Balkrishna Kasaju, Landlord and State Councillor, Sikkim; Lal Chand Laul, Wagon Ferry Superintendent, Iraq Railways; Lala Ram Saran Das, Superintendent, Office of Auditor General, New Delhi; Lala Nem Das Jain; Cashier, Quartermaster Generals Branch, Army Headcarters; Pandit Padma Datt Joshi, Superintendent, Lansdowne Cantt, Mr. Puran Chand Moti Ram Virmani of Quetta; Mr. Amiya Nihar Bose Stenographer to Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics; Mr. Amar Nath Puri, Superintendent, Commerce Department, Government of India; Mr. Ram Kishan Singh, Permanent Way Inspector, Bengal and North Western Railway, Narkatiaganj, Mr. Narendra Chandra Sen, Assistant Superintendent, (Howrah Goods Local Traffic Service) East Indian Railway, Lohian Khas, Babu Beli Ram, Superintendent, Office of Chief Inspector of Explosives with Government of India, Calcutta, Mr. Ashutosh Sarkar, Superintendent of Post Offices, Bengal and Assam circle. —A.P.

World Needs Fello Goodwill & Pe

Kamaladevi Confronts Women Delegates With Straight Questio

KARACHI, Dec. 30.

Dr. Maude Royden and Mrs. Corbett Ashby delivered public lectures to-day. One was a sermon on the unity of all mankind and the part women played and have to play in bringing about that ideal and the other was a survey of the women's movement all over the world and their battle for political equality.

WOMEN OF WORLD FAME.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided, introduced the speakers as women of international renown, labouring not for any particular country but for the whole of humanity. That fragile woman, Dr. Royden had broken the stronghold of British conservatism which kept the church as the sole monopoly of men. Mrs. Ashby represented forty nations at the Conference held in Berlin and was the representative of the British Government for disarmament for three years.

NEED OF THE WORLD.

Dr. Royden in the course of her speech said that the nations individuals of the world should remember that they were children of the same God. She was proud of her nationality as Indians should be proud of theirs. She could understand their love for their country as deep as their love for God. The world presently needed fellowship, goodwill and peace and women had to play a great part in these spheres.

GENIUS OF INDIA.

Adverting to the achievement of science she dwelt on its creative as well as distructive aspect. Science which produced aeroplanes also produced those things which were exhibited at their worst in war. Her country failed in utilising science for the benefit of the world. It was the genius of India which proclaimed the efficacy of spiritual values and the prophet of spiritual power had found in India a fellowing and created an ide which was marvellous. Ultimately it was spiritual ideals th counted.

WOMEN'S PART.

She next dwelt on the proble of women and said that th should follow the dictates of the hearts and heads. They should impart to the world a new pow and a new inspiration. That women of India had to play great part in the future.

After condemning the violence methods used by the suffragi in England sometimes, she emphasised the efficacy of nc violence and paid a glowing bute to Mahatma Gandhi, saying that no other country in world could have understo Gandhiji as India understo him. In India the home spiritual power, he created impossible ideal.

Concluding she said that In was going to lead the West in the ways of peace from the wa of violence by her spiritu grandeur.

AFTER 100 YEARS OF STRUGGLE.

Mrs. Ashby gave an illumina ing survey of the progress women's movement all over t world. The enfranchisement women and the conceding equal rights in some countr were a slow growth. In Englan they had to fight for 100 years f adult suffrage. Latin races we afraid of their women. Wom had to fight forces of ignoranc vice and diseases which sapp the vitality of the race, chi marriage, terrible lack of hygien child mortality, slavery and oth evils. They combated the successfully and filled with di tinction. Some of the most im portant offices in the league well as distinguised posts in th Universities, like professorships.

TURKEY'S LEAD.

She then spoke of Turkey conceding equal rights to wome and of Brazil giving votes to women this year. There was doubt that at present there twilight in Germany. But believed that the clouds w roll by. Concluding she d on the Disarmament Confere and its work in fighting forces of aggression. The Lea represented 54 countries and n and women sat side by side.

WHAT DID THEY DO WHEN.

At the conclusion of the tures Mrs. Kamaladevi Chat padhyaya asked the lecturers couple of questions which

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e Exotic Intrusions By Our Own ural Goods

Pleads For Indianisation Educational System

m the Zakir amia- oming India from —We stage f our acted of great sses that un- and will big of of hich ang ery- ack aks red of se- the ro- of c- he ry- To ts ll ly o- n o at d i p y

all its time at educational institutions and to a period in life when this exclusive attention is posible, must needs have very insecure foundations. Education outide the schools and colleges was in the charge of these sains whose intimate contact witl the life of the ordinary peole, whose knowledge of their need, their joys and sorrows, enaled them to perform this important function with unsurpassed ficiency. While the learned in e Madrassahs, with that tendncy of all purely intellectual scolarship to become exclusive held their interminable discussns in what to the man in e street is unintelligible jargn, these popular educators by eir simple parables and exquise yet understandable exposions, by their ready helpfulnes by their unselfish service to e troubled and the ailing, andabove all by the unmistakableexample of their own pure live helped, as few things coul to extend to the mass of thepeople all that was noble in theculture of the higher classes d showed them the way to bett character, cleaner lives andhigher purposes.

ULTURAL SYNTHESIS.

W welcome you above all to thisity where the Hindu and the uslim could work hand in hanfor the creation of cultural alues; to the city where Alberi, the Sanskrit scholar, astromer and student of comparave religion, prosecuted his studs; to the city where the grea mystic, musician and poet, Ami Khusrau, the first Hindi poetlived and worked among othe things for the better appreciion of the Indian way of life, he city of Khan-i-Khanan, e Mughal noble, the Hindi poetauthor of the Rahim Satsai, e city where Raja Jai Singbuilt his great astronomical ervatory with the contributio of Mohammad Shah an fellow Muslim nobles besides hims. Raja Jai Singh is said e constructed some of the ents himself, while the stronomer in charge of ervatory was a Musalman.

A CHALLENGE!

elcome you to a congested here about 58,000 persons to live—nay, to vegetate iently, unhygienically, usy, on each square mile area; to a capital the ajority of whose popula- not even read and write ere an unbelievable per- of children die in the x months of their life. come you to a place s at once a challenge opportunity. a challenge as any other our dear country is a e—perhaps in a little tensified form. But it an opportunity, for it is stodian, as not many may claim to be. cultural goods which e the means of edu- cating the young minds whose education is your chief concern.

LINES OF FUTURE REFORMS.

Suggesting the changes that would have to be introduced in the present system of education, Dr. Zakir Hussain said:—

The first of these is the change in the whole orientation of our education. If, as we have seen, the individual mind can be educated only by cultural goods, adequate to its own structure, it is evident that the cultural goods of the group to which one belongs, in which one is born and bred, must be the best means of its development and culture. It is essential to Indianize our whole educational system. It is essential to put an end to the recruitment of young men to the ranks of the so-called educated, who are blind to the beauties of their own art, deaf to the harmonies of their own music, ashamed of their own language and literature, to whom all that is theirs is mean and ignoble, all that is foreign is, as such, noble and sublime. It is essential to so change education as to render it impossible that young men should be condemned to live as foreigners in their own land, unable to speak in their own tongue and incapable of thinking their own thoughts; with borrowed speech, as the poet has said, on their lips, with borrowed desires in their hearts.

It will not help us much if we change the subject-matter of instruction, and replace exotic intrusions by our own cultural goods as instruments of education. For a mere knowledge of cultural values is not enough; our educational institutions should give opportunities of practising what they preach. They should provide opportunities of strengthening the will, in its passive forms of diligence, patience, perseverence and constancy by insisting on thoroughness in work and in its active manifestations, moral courage and practical initiative, by allowing as wide a field as possible of free activity to the pupils. If the political changes that are bound to come at no distant date, are to be changes for the better, if the government of the people, by the people is to prove to be a government for the people, we shall have to set about the difficult task of changing our institutions of mere book-learning into centres of co-operative activity, where a sense of social and political responsibility could be engendered in the younger generations of the country.

POLITICS AND STUDENTS.

We are told, in season and out, that education should have nothing to do with politics. Yes, there is politics and politics. There is politics which I would not see, which no true educator would see, anywhere near educational institutions. It is the short-sighted politics of opportunism, it is the politics which seeks to make education the cheap handmaid of its passing objectives. My complaint is that our present system of education is much, too much politics-ridden. For what is it but politics of a kind that to the entire neglect of the needs of the individual mind and the needs of all-sided development of national life we have run a whole educational system to man nothing more than the clerical offices of this country, a system, which has robbed generation after generation of our young men of courage of initiative, of the will to serve anything higher than their own narrowly conceived self-interest of joy in life and pride in creative effort, without hope and without vision; a characterless, cheap article of mass-production to be auctioned in the market place to the highest bidder. It is time, we gave to our educational effort more edifying ideals of personal and national existence; ideals of justice and fair-play, ideals of service for the good of the whole of which one is a part, ideals of national solidarity, ideals of co-operative endeavour, subscribed by our young men, healthy in body and healthy in mind, with a trained strong will, a sound judgment, refined feelings, honest and frank, yet generous and tolerant, trustful and trustworthy. To this end we shall have to set about the task in dead earnest of 'transforming our educational institutions from places of individual self-seeking to places of devotion to social ends, from seas of theoretical intellectual onesidedness into those of practical human many-sidedness, from centres of mere acquisition of knowledge to those of its right use." If this is politics—and it is politics of a kind a far-sighted constructive politics—then politics is the life-breadth of education.

You may be inclined to ask "But who will do all this?" My reply is, everybody must do it—and in view of the impending changes in the government of the country—Government and the people should both do everything they can to improve the quality and extend the scope of of our educational work.

NATION BUILDING

Concluding he said: The edifice of future national greatness can not be built on the quicksands of a thoroughly bad educational system. But the Government and the people are usually slow to move. It is, therefore, up to you, educators of the younger generation of India, to devote your days and nights to the worth performing of the great work of nation-building to which you have applied yourself.

MUSIC, SACRED AND SECULAR

Plea For Federation Of Music, Dance And Poetry

MADRAS (By Mail)

Under the auspices of the South Indian Music Conference, a lecture on 'Sacred and Secular Music' was delivered, by Professor P. Sambamurthy at the Gokhale Hall. Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastriar presided.

The lecturer said that all the musical compositions of the world could be classified into five divisions, namely art music, sacred music, opera music dance music and folk music. Sacred music was older than any other type of music. In countries where there was not much of art music, sacred music was predominant, as was the case in China. There were certain points of difference between sacred music and secular music. The former was intended to be sung by one and all, by those who had training in music as well as by those who had no systematic training. As a consequence sacred music was simple attractive and inspiring. In sacred music the sahitya was more important.

Proceeding to deal at length with some aspects of sacred music the lecturer said that in india more than in any other country religion and music were intimately connected with each other. Music was stated to be one of the Upa Vedas. Musicians had been employed in temples. Barring the Vedic hymns and the Thevarams and certain other compositions which perhaps primarily belonged to the realm of literature the earliest musical composition properly so-called belnging to the realm of sacred music was the Gita Govinda by Jayadeva. The Gita Govinda contained the germ of the opera of later days. The ashtapathis in that composition were famous and were sung throughout India. They were receiving the attention of enthusiastic European scholars who were proficient in oriental culture. The lecturer then referred to several composers of sacred music and their compositions. He said that next to Jayadeva they had the Krishna Leela Tarangini of Tirtha Narayanaswami.

During the 14th, 15th and 16th centuries there were compositions of sacred music in several vernaculars as also in Sanskrit. They had the Abhangas, Dohars and Ovis of the Maharasthra composers and the Telugu devotional songs of Talapakkam Chinayya The last-mentioned was regarded as the founder of the modern Bhajana institution. His kirtanas, preserved in copper plates, had been discovered near Tirupathi about twenty years ago it was to be hoped that the Commissioner of the Thirumalai-Thirupathi Devasthanam would see that those kirtanas were published in book-form. Then there were Bhadrachala Ramadas Sadasiva Brahmendra, Bodenda Sadguruswami, Tiruvasanallur Ayyaval and the great saint. Thyagaraja, Thyagaraja was a great Bhaktha, proficient in sacred lore and he came with a distinct message to this world. He taught his disciples his divyanamakirtanams which were not only highly devotional but were also simple. Some of his pieces could be said to be 'absolute music.' His sangathis had a real musical value and entity. Muthuswami Dikshathar and Sama Sastrigal also contributed to the literature of sacred music.

Rao Saheb C. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar then moved the following resolution: "That the music lovers and bakhtas of Madras assembled at the Second South Indian Music Conference request the authorities of the Tirupathi Devasthanam to take early steps for the publication of the songs of Talapakkam Chinnayya."

Professor P. Sambamurthy then moved "that this conference requests the management of the temples in this presidency to employ musicians in their regular establishments with a view to organising a choir of boys and girls and giving them trainging in singing devotional music."

Both the resolutions were adopted.

In bringing the proceedings to a close, the Chairman observed that they very often made a difference between the beauties and the utilities of life; between sacred and secular music. They must realise that all the arts were inter-connected. There should be a federation of all the arts. He also stressed the importance of reviving the Bhajana. They must combine poetry, music and dance. At the present day, there was a great political upheaval and also a powerful attempt in the direction of social unity. These, he said, would be failures unless they added a third element, namely, a new renaissance in music.

1934 HAS GONE
and
1935 Has Come
But Amrit Manthan is STILL Running for the
12th WEEK
WITH THE SAME SPLENDOUR
It did during all those last 11 weeks of 1934!
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Prabhat's Super Epic Jewel
AMRIT MANTHAN
Featuring Nalini Tarkhad Shanta Apte Chandramohan Suresh Babu
To-day 3 Shows: 3 p.m. 6-15 & 10 p.m.
IT CAME! IT WAS SEEN!! & IT CONQUERED!!!
AMRIT MANTHAN WAS THE PICTURE OF 1934
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Youths & Village Industries

RENGUS (Jaipur), December 31.

The Youth Conference in Rengus was concluded last night, in which resolutions advocating widow marriage, use of Khadi and village-made articles and others were passed.

Mr. Basant Lal, President, winding up the proceedings exhorted the youths to adopt reforms inspite of orthodoxy and opposition and appealed to the State to give facilities for removing untouchability and spreading village education.—United Press.

G.I.P. Workers' Union Executive

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Dec. 31.

The Executive Committee of the G.I.P.R. Workers Union will be held at Nagpur on January 3 when the question of the Union contesting the forthcoming Bombay Corporation elections will be discussed. It is not unlikely that the Union will decide to contest the elections in co-operation with the Congress Socialists.

Further reports from Datarpur in Hoshiarpur District show that the plague epidemic is still raging high there and all the inhabitants of the locality have left their homes.

MR. ANDREWS' VISIT TO INDIA

"Referee" On General Smuts' Letter To Gandhiji

The London Correspondent of "Janmabhumi" cabling to that paper says that well-informed circles in London still consider Mr. Andrews sudden visit to India as "mysterious". He quotes the report published in the "Referee" of London, which emphasises the fact that there is no secrecy about Mr. Andrews' mission to Gandhiji on behalf of General Smuts.

In his letter to Mahatmaji General Smuts, says the "Referee", has suggested to him to accept the Reform proposals, on certain conditions. If Mahatmaji showed his willingness to accept the Reforms, on certain conditions, General Smuts, on his part, assures him that he would strive to secure changes in the Safeguards.

There will be a General Election after the Reforms Bill is passed so the British Government finds it necessary to sense Mahatmaji's views.

Economic Nationalism, A Craze

Planning Should Discourage Less And Encourage More Efficient Production

PATNA: (By Mail).

A paper on the "Fallacies of Economic Planning," was read by Mr. K.N. Sen, Lecturer, Calcutta University, at the 18th session of the Indian Economic Conference, held at Patna.

In the course of the paper, Mr. Sen said: "Within the period of over 16 years, that has elapsed since the signing of the Armistice, we have had several examples of economic planning in the different countries of the world. Some of these represent so great a divergence from the old-world canons of free and unfettered competition that it is worth while to inquire into the motif of economic planning in general and its probable future.

PLANNING WITH PURPOSE.

"The purpose of all planning is to secure a co-ordination of efforts and activities with a view to the elimination of waste. Nothing could be more natural than the fact that in the conditions of anarchy, chaos and confusion, which prevailed in post-War Europe, statesmen and administrators should find the last haven of refuge in the assumption by the State of the control of the entire economic life of the nation, or of such parts of it as would easily lend themselves to such control and yield the expected results. But the planning becomes a meaningless effort, if it is not related to some definite and pre-determined end.

NEW ECONOMIC CRAZE.

"The ultimate objective behind all forms of economic planning seems, for the present, to be a blind and uncritical bias in favour of what, for want of a better phrase, may be described as economic nationalism. In this new economic craze, the inter-dependence of the world economic order is ignored, and the pendulum of economic policy swings forward to the point at which it is believed that there is a special merit in thinking of the national group as the final and ultimate unit of the natural allegiance of both producers and consumers. To provide for economic self-sufficiency at any cost seems to be the most popular of party cries at the present moment.

"In this estimate of economic nationalism, two facts are frequently lost sight of. The first is that the formulation of national economic policies has been in each case a contingent sequel of the post-war crisis and not due to the fact that they have been adopted after a nice balancing of the issues in a calm and rational way. Secondly, these programmes of national economic development are being pursued in the midst of conditions that are wholly artificial. As a permanent characteristic of post-War economics the policy of "each nation for itself" has yet to be justified. We have yet to see how far the competitive system has in reality broken down.

TWO CAUSES.

The two great causes which have impelled the world to adopt the policy of national exclusiveness in economic affairs are unemployment and a dwindling quantum of trade, which are to a certain extent inter-related.

"The artificially stimulated production of the War years and the altered course of trade had, it is now well-known, its inevitable reactions in the crisis of 1920-21. It gave a strong stimulus to the remarkable growth of nationalist economic policies, which characterise the period immediately following the War. Protective tariffs had been imposed by Great Britain, France and Italy in the years 1920-21; the newer European States had also imposed heavy tariffs to foster their industrial development. A general upward movement of tariffs was clearly visible, particularly marked in relation to manufactured articles and industrial products. Commercial treaties, customs legislation, bilateral agreements were the main features of the international economic situation during the first seven or eight years of the armistice.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

"A special feature of the period was the rapid increase in the production of raw materials compared to the increase in population. The incipient maladjustment between the basic products and manufactures began to be revealed when the constructional boom passed away and the net effects of the remarkable structural changes of industry together with the technical and mechanical progress of the period began to be felt. There had simultaneously been great changes in the direction and nature of consumption leading to a phenomenal increase in the standard of living which could only be satisfied by economic organisation of an elaborate character.

ISSUES OBSCURED.

The upward movement of tariff seems to have been checked, at last temporarily, by the middle of 1927. The crisis of 1920-21 appears to have completely exhausted itself by 1924-25, monetary conditions were somewhat stabilised and the question consolidating the tariff was seriously debated. The "modus operandi" of the forces of economic nationalism had not obviously impressed those who had been guiding the economic destinies of the nations. The electorates were clearly restive and more than one Government trembled on the precipice of high economic policy. The real issues could not yet be viewed free from the cloudy atmosphere of national hatred and jealousy and of the political controversies of the time.

OTTAWA METHODS.

The world is moving towards a rational conception of the competitive system to which all planning of to-day must necessarily have to be adjusted. Thus if there is no free trade to-day, there are at any rate, ever widening areas of free trade. The Inter-imperial Economic Conference which was held at Ottawa in July, 1932, was a typical effort of this kind. It is significant that the policy of free trade within the Empire did not commend itself to the Dominions, but the Conference, none the less, resulted in a lightening of incidence of restrictive tariff within the Commonwealth. France is also at the present moment promoting a Conference of this kind. Regional trade agreements and customs unions might be found to be particularly advantageous to those countries whose trade with each other accounts for almost the whole of their international trade.

What is true of trade and commerce is true also of finance. The future of the monetary standard is yet at stake on the chess-board of international finance. But the very interdependence of the financial mechanism of the modern world will sooner or later make for an international agreement. The "Sterlingaria" may fitly be a preface to such endeavour in the future.

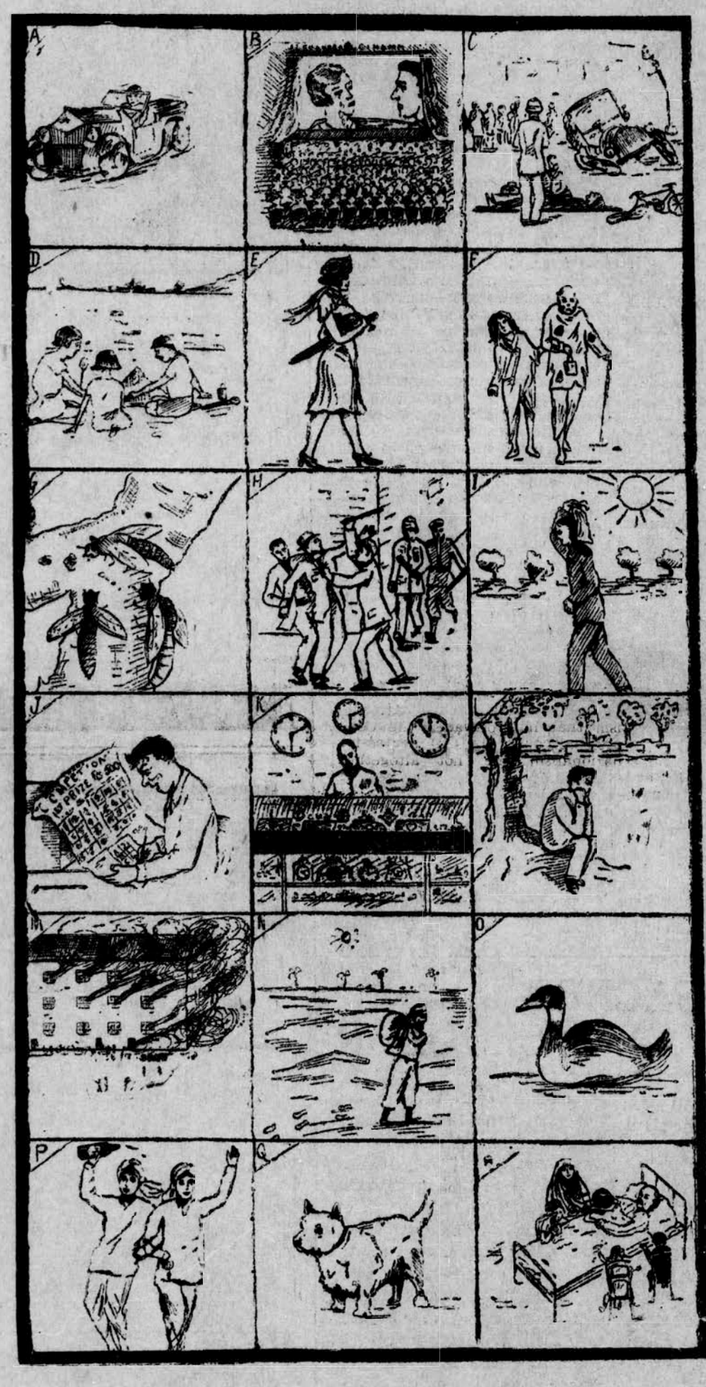
FUTURE SYSTEM.

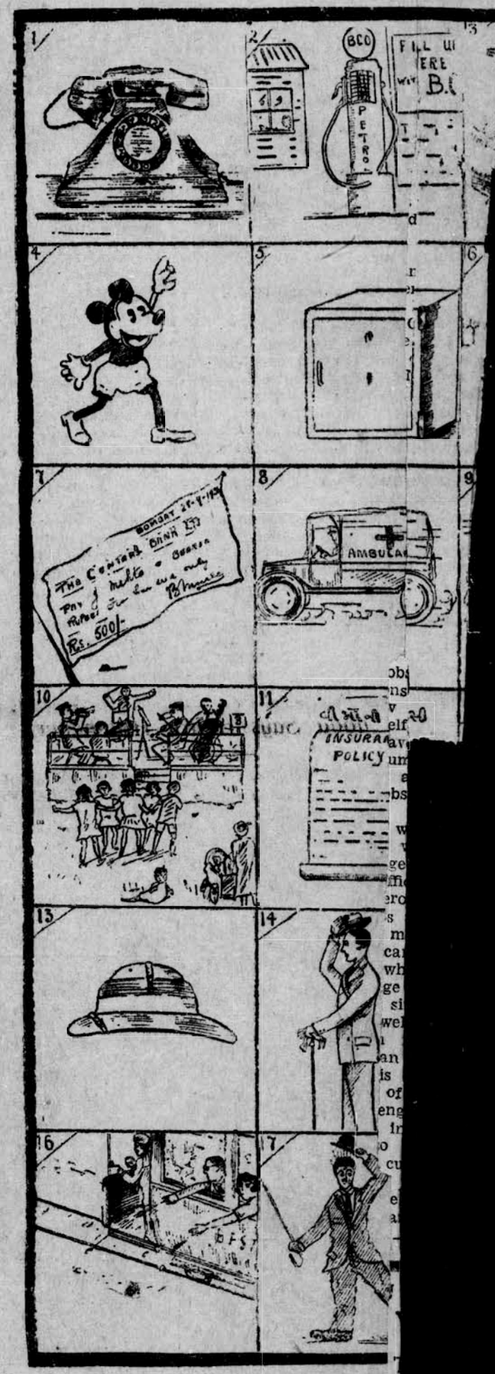
All the circumstances prevailing now suggest that the competitive system of the future will be tampered and determined by the needs of co-operation. In the older competitive system, the satisfaction of mutual needs and desires was achieved through a process of trial and error, often at considerable loss and sacrifice. In the economic system of the future, this process would be reduced to a minimum through a co-ordination of efforts. Here there would be need for planning. Such planning would be national in the sense that the resources of each nation would be brought most completely to bear upon the common welfare of the world as a whole; it would be international in the sense that instead of there being wasteful competition between nation and nation, there would be a co-ordination of the productive and distributive machineries of the world as for instance, by promoting a system of complementary production. The working of regional agreements and trade treaties and the co-operation of Central Banks securing an international co-ordination of credit, currency and investments will have provided sufficient experience to define the nature of future co-operation and lay down its terms and conditions.

Economic planning must thus be related to its international bearings. The future economic policy will take the form of discouraging the less and encouraging the more efficient forms of production in each country. Thus will competition be raised to a more rational and therefore less wasteful plane.—United Press.

ATTRACTIO
COMPETITION

1st Prize Rs. 500 | 2nd Prize Rs. 200 | 3rd Prize Rs. 100 | Cons Pr Rs.





This competition will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that every reader can take part in it. There are two sets of pictures, one on the left marked A B C shows persons, creatures or articles for whom objects in illustrations on the right marked 1, 2, 3 have some usefulness or attraction.

As for instance bone is generally considered to be an attraction for dog. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against illustration "O" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize.

Remember to send your entries before 9th January, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 9th January, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 17th January, 1935.

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Attack On Age-Old Indo-Burmese Connection

PROTEST AGAINST RESTRICTION ON INDIANS IN BURMA

RANGOON, December 29.

At the resumed sitting of the Burma Indian Conference, the proposal in paragraph 473 of the report was strongly criticised by several speakers. It was mentioned that all other safeguards would be hollow and meaningless if restriction was to be placed on the entry of Indians. This matter was a question of life and death to the Indian community.

AGE-LONG CONNECTION.

Dr. R. S. Dougal, ex-Mayor, moved a resolution in this connection and the motion was unanimously carried. Dr. Dougal laid stress on the fact that the connection of Indians with Burmans was age-long and that Indians had been brought by Britishers to develop Burma with the assurance of safety. The resolution, 'interalia,' protested against the proposal to empower the Burma legislature to enact legislation restricting, or imposing condition on the entry into Burma, of British subjects domiciled in India.

WHOLLY UNCALLED FOR.

It considered such a proposal wholly uncalled-for and opposed to the principle formulated at the Burma Sub-Committee of the first Round Table Conference and the policy enunciated by the Premier at the Burma Round Table Conference. It demanded that all persons of Indian domicile, including subjects of Indian States, should have unrestricted right of entry into Burma after separation, a right which they now enjoyed in common with other British subjects, and which, in separated Burma, it was proposed should be retained only in the case of British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom.

DEMAND FOR RECIPROCITY

The resolution further demanded as a measure of reciprocity that British subjects in Burma should be given the right of unrestricted entry into any part of India. Criticising as unfounded the Joint Select Committee's statement that the Indian labourer, by accepting lower wages, tended to oust the Burmese labourer and lower his standard of living, the resolution said that no special ground for the regulation or restriction of Indian labour existed, unless such regulation was conceived in the interests of Indian immigrant labour in Burma, as suggested by the Royal Commission on Labour, and settled on the basis of a convention between the Governments of India and Burma.

DEPLORABLE SUGGESTION

Concluding, the resolution took strong exception to the reference to Chettiyars as money-lenders. They were bankers of high standing and honourable traditions, hence the Joint Select Committee's suggestion to restrict their entry was deplorable, as it lacked appreciation of the great services rendered by them in economic and other spheres of the development of Burma.

The session adjourned until tomorrow morning, when, it is understood, the recommendations regarding representation, franchise, public services, commercial discrimination, land alienation, etc., will be discussed.—A.P.

INSTRUMENT OF RECONSTRUCTION

Ramdas Pantulu On Right Use Of Co-op. Movement

CALCUTTA. (By Mail).

The potentialities of the Co-operative movement to solve those problems which, themselves products of modern civilisation, have thrown the existing social and political order into chaos and confusion baffling the ingenuity of thinkers and statesmen of every progressive land were brought forth by Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, the President of the All-India Co-operative Conference which met on Monday afternoon at 3-1, Bankshall Street.

The Conference, attended by delegates and visitors from almost all the Indian provinces, was truly indicative of the cosmopolitan character which it represents.

UNJUST CRITICISM.

Meeting at 1 in the afternoon the Standing Committee of the Conference passed a few important resolutions. The criticisms which from time to time are levelled against the co-operative movement first engaged their attention. The Committee resolved to publish pamphlets both in English and vernaculars meeting the unjust criticisms and explaining the aims of the movement.

To remove the defects at present prevailing in co-operative organisations it was provided that the Committee would investigate into the defects and remedies suggested and formulate a suitable programme for dealing with them.

Provincial organisations were asked to formulate schemes and Government to make adequate grants for organising marketing of produce and providing subsidiary occupations to the villagers.

The Committee resolved to publish a journal to be named Indian Co-operative Review under the editorship of Mr. Pantulu.

SPIRIT OF INTERNATIONALISM.

In course of his illuminating address the President brought into play the immense experience he had gained it, consequence of his visit to progressive European countries where he had proceeded as a delegate to the International Congress held at Geneva. He admired the spirit of internationalism that had pervaded the Congress although signs of aggressive nationalism were not altogether absent. Mr. Pantulu deplored the tendency which he had witnessed developing in England of distinctly antagonistic legislation by the National Government which was not friendly to the co-operative movement. But despite the fact the majority of population in that country was in favour of the movement.

Relating the state of co-operation in the continent the president observed that in Denmark labour and co-operative work were going hand in hand, although the administration was run by the Socialist party. In Belgium with the help of the strong opposition party in the popular assembly the co-operative works were being carried out smoothly. In spite of the serious economic depression prevalent in Austria no less than two thousand societies were flourishing there and Government reposed extreme confidence in them. Far from discouraging the co-operative movement in Italy Signor Mussolini was rendering considerable help to them. Deprecating the present economic structure in Russia the speaker opined that the state-ownership was nothing but a substitution of a bigger capitalism for individual capitalism.

Co-operative movement took into account, declared Mr. Pantulu, the consumer, the property and the price and it would provide remedy to all the economic evils from which the world especially India was suffering. The co-operative movement in this country had a great and glorious future provided the system prevailing at the present time were re in its place.

INSTRUMENT OF RECONSTRUCTION.

Increasing pressure on land, excessive fragmentation of holdings and increasing taxation by the landholders these factors must be taken into consideration and the co-operative movement should be used as an instrument for village reconstruction. Side by side with it mental reconstruction of the people for the benefit of whom the movement is intended should go hand in hand. That was the real programme, concluded the President, the foundation of our future "Swaraj."

SPIRITUAL LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN MINIATURE

Theosophy Works For Ideal Of World-Brotherhood Says Henry Hotchener

MADRAS, Dec. 28.

...ming all the way from Holly...wd, California, Henry Hotche...he Advisory Board member of the ...Ba of America, is attending he ...nual convention of the Theoso...phi Society at its headquarters ...t Iyar.

...aking to a large audience ...he this morning on the subject ...f he Value of the Theosophical ...Soey" he said:

..."think this society might well ...e led a spiritual League of ...Nais in Miniature Here are ...gathed ogether representatives ...f ny nations, India, Africa, ...Amta, Australia Ceylon, Eng... ...anerane, New Zealand and ...the of many different religions ...ollal beliefs, business profes... ...onoccuations in life, and yet ...ll letingin happiness and good ...ill, frieds and brothers.

..."He fe:, suspicion, greed, and ...racially all the other emotions ...at ausestrife and misery :n ...orld re absent, and here we ...demostrating, on a small ...n prent scale, that differ... ...of nionality and caste can ...ergedy a spiritual under... ...ng uto the cordiality of ...rhoo

...ALIMEN ARE ONE.

...ney sixty years the ...ophic Society has worked ...is ial of brotherhood ...houthe world on the basis ...spiritlly all men are one ...tend to live together in ...and armony. Theosophy ...s th this ideal will gre... ...triuih in the world as ...arn at the basis of all ...s is e plea to men to con... ...eir ler instincts and be ...by t higher.

...Thophy is not alone a ...spual chivalry. It is a ...l phsophy of life that is ...o a who appreciate its ...Tone Scientist it will ...theisdom of accuracy in ...ue. : it will also suggest to him new and more interesting avenues for investigation. What is the next step for him? Whether in physics or astronomy, or psychology, Theosophy will indicate and he himself can explore and in time verify.

"Theosophy has a unique value to the artist, to the musician, to the dancer. Whatever the medium through which he woos rhythm or beauty or form or colour, theosophy asserts that he may ultimately understand and merge his very consciousness with the 'essence' or 'origin' of what art or from he worships.

OF VALUE TO ALL.

"Theosophy has an immediate value to the statesman, to the man immersed in business, to the teacher, to the pupil, to the housewife, to the parent, to the child, because it not only indicates what is the next step to be taken, but it asserts that this step can be ascertained by the individual for himself and its value proved by his own experience.

"Sometimes people think that a person who believes in reincarnation must be a visionary. How can he be a successful business man? Yet Henry Ford is a striking proof that he can be, for he has publicly asserted this belief. What is illogical in the idea that our present character and qualifications are the result of our experiences in a past life on earth, and that is what we are going in this life will prepare us for a better and more useful, career in a future life on earth?"

"Why should not the law of cause and effect be just as potent in the realms of emotion and thought as it is in the physical realm? Many of us believe that it is and we have found that belief not only explains the apparent injustices of life but it also encourages us to plan a life that will not bring any unnecessary pain to others or to ourselves.

BENIGNANT PROCESS.

"In fact the whole tendency of Theosophy is to make us understood that life is a benignant process, though at first this is difficult to accept. Nevertheless it will be found more reasonable after careful thought. Just as elderly people are apt to say that in looking back upon their life they have found that everything was of value, so the Theosophist who seeks the reason for events at the time they occur, soon acquires the art of understanding the underlying purpose.

"If what happens to the individual is benignant, so must be what happens to communities and the world. Everything is moving by beneficient methods to a beneficient goal and the Theosophist is therefore marked by a joyous acceptance of the Divine Will and an immediate determination to do his best to co-operate in the next step that is indicated."—A. P

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NO FOREIGN AFFILIATION

Nagpur Trade Unionists' Suggestions For Unity Of Movement

NAGPUR CITY (By Mail.)

At a meeting of the Provincial Trade Union Congress Committee of C. P. and Berar held at Nagpur on the 27th of December Mr. R. S. Ruiker presiding the following resolutions were passed:

(1) This meeting expresses its considered opinion that Unity in the Trade Union Movement should be brought about on the following basis:

(a) No affiliation to any foreign organisation, i.e., either the 2nd or 3rd International, or any other body.

(b) The question of sending delegates to Geneva to be decided each year by the majority of votes.

(c) The principle of one Trade Union in one industry to be accepted by all affiliated Trad Unions.

That the Trade Union Congress should appoint a Sub-Committee to carry on negotiations with the other groups in the Trade Union Movement to bring about Unity on this basis.

(2) This meeting expresses its considered opinion that persons working in the Provincial Trade Union Congress should as far as possible join the Congress Socialist Party.

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THEOSOPHY ON UPWARD CURVE

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

"We are on upward curve again", the General Secretary of the Indian Section reported to the Theosophical Society's Convention.

The total membership is roughly 4,000. The Tamil area has the largest number of members with 609. Next Gujarat and Kathiawar with 424, followed closely by the Karnataka Federation with 359. The United Provinces 305, Andhra (Circars) 282, Bombay 234, Andhra (Central Districts) 256, Bengal, Orissa and Assam 244, Sindh and Baluchistan 220. Bihar has 161, in spite of the terrible upheaval of the earthquake. Maharashtra 160, Central India and Rajputana 149, Kerala 135 and the North-West Frontier Province 82, besides 397 unattached to [illegible].

NEW LIGHT ON
BIRTH CONTROL
On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.
B. A. NATH & Co., 6, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

Labour Delegate Stages Walk-Out

Says Indian Conference Is Meant For Capitalists

"BREACH OF PLEDGES & LEGAL RIGHTS"

RANGOON, Dec. 30.

A large number of speakers participated to-day in the second day's session of the All-Burma Indian Conference. Seven resolutions were unanimously carried protesting against the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee in connection with land alienation, education, and discrimination by local boards, local self-governing bodies, etc. and demanding the maintenance of the existing franchise qualifications and the preservation of the fundamental minority rights as enunciated at and accepted by the Burma Round Table Conference.

The resolution on commercial discrimination, which was carried, demanded the protection of Indian interests, including commercial, shipping and banking interests, in the same manner as was recommended for British subjects domiciled in the United Kingdom, reserving at the same time the right to appoint and engage at discretion their agents, servants and employees without any restrictions.

Over twenty speakers participated in the discussion on these resolutions, including Khan Bahadur Ahmed Chandoo, M.L.C., Messrs B. N. Das, M.L.C., A.M.M. Vellayan Chettyar, M.L.C., Mohamed Auzam and Abdul Baree Chowdhury.

The Indian Conference resumed in the afternoon discussion on the resolution on Indian representation in the proposed enlarged Lower house, demanding 18 seats distributed as follows:

Labour two; special interests four and general constituencies 12.

One labour delegate walked out protesting, "This is a conference for capitalists and not for labour." The president said, "you are welcome to walk out. We must maintain order. No one has been shut out from speaking."

An amendment which could not be placed before the Subjects Committee owing to want of time was read out by the President. It sought representation of two Indian ladies vice one seat for Rangoon landlords. Two amendments demanding three and four Labour seats respectively were lost after some discussion and the original resolution was carried.

Legal Restriction.

Four more resolutions were unanimously passed urging:

1. Abrogation of legal restrictions in regard to public services, ensuring that there would be no discrimination against Indians in regard to their right to enter them and that there would be one Indian representative on the Public Services Commission;

2. Appealing to Indian nation and Government of India to take immediate steps to safeguard the rights of their nationals in Burma;

3. Authorising the Burma Indian Association to convene the next session of the All Burma Indian Conference whenever required to safeguard their legitimate rights and

4. Empowering the president to forward the text of the resolutions passed at the conference to the proper authorities in England, Burma, India and elsewhere.

Over a dozen speakers spoke on these resolutions including Messrs. J. K. Munshi, S. N. Haji and R. G. Aiyangar. They urged 'inter alia' that their protests should not be mere miserable protests of the past but must be effective, that the J. P. C. had made a deliberate blunder in putting legal restrictions on Indians who must remain a permanent population in the country and that members of the Assembly, members of the Council of State and M.L.C.'s in different provincial legislatures in India should use their united weight and influence to preserve and safeguard Indian interests in Burma.

Not Vagrants.

The President in the course of his concluding speech asserted that Indians were not vagrants in Burma and their contributions in the past entitled them to just treatment.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee announced that the All Burma Indian Labour Conference would be held to-morrow morning under the presidency of Mr. E. P. Pillay, M.L.C.

The Conference thereafter concluded.

Indian Shipping.

Speakers urged, 'inter alia,' that the question of Indian shipping which had been omitted by the Select Committee would be affected by the proposal regarding entry of Indians because crew who were mostly Indians would not have the right of free entry. The proposal for land alienation, if accepted by the reformed government would be a failure unless it was tackled by educating agriculturists.

Discriminatory recommendation in respect of education would seriously affect Indian students. It was a breach of former pledges and legal rights. The Franchise proposal would affect Indian representation to Legislature on a population basis unless 'status quo' was maintained.

The session adjourned until 2-40 p.m.—A.P.

CONSTITUTION UNSATISFACTORY

RANGOON, Dec. 30.

Four resolutions were unanimously carried rejecting the recommendation for the Separation of Burma and the proposed constitution.

The resolutions 'inter alia' express resentment and dissatisfaction with the recommendation for Separation which has been made in utter disregard of the clearest and most unequivocal verdict against Separation and in favour of Federation, given by an overwhelming majority of the Burmese electorate at the last Council Election, and also contrary to many resolutions passed and repeated representations made by the various anti-separationist associations.

Unsatisfactory.

The constitution has been found totally unsatisfactory and unacceptable to the Burmese people and consequently they urge upon the British Parliament to reject the recommendations of the J.P.C. Report as far as Burma is concerned and to allow her as desired by the vast majority of the electorate to enter the Indian Federation.

Further the authorities concerned are warned that if the separation of Burma from India be thrust upon them, the British Government will be held responsible for the consequences that may ensue declaring that the responsibility for running the administration of a separated Burma will lie upon the shoulders of those who are enforcing the separation.

The Conference relegated matters on which resolutions had been passed to the Executive Committees of U.S. In and U. Chit-Hlaing, G.C.B.A.'s. The Conference then concluded its session.—A. P.

GIRL KILLED BY MOTOR CAR

Harijan Society Inaugurated

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 30.

To-day, at 10 a.m., a motor driver Biharimulak Amirkhan (car No. 8) was going to Bhadra side and it is alleged was driving his car recklessly. A girl about 10 years old of Bhagwandas Parbhudas, the owner of Ravaji Hotelkeeper, was passing by the way, and she was knocked down and seriously injured. She soon succumbed to the injuries. The police came on the scene, arrested the driver and sent the girl to the hospital for post-mortem.

HARIJAN SOCIETY OPENED.

This morning the inauguration of the Harijan Society took place, at the hands of Dr. Hariprasad Vrajrai Desai. Sjt. Mavlankar G. V., Sjt. Jadawala, Sjt. Jivram and Rao Bahadur Guvantsi were also present. The rules and regulations of the Society were read out, and the importence of opening such societies was explained. It is named as Nirmalpur. The president advised the members not to take liquor and to leave off bad habits.

50-MILE BICYCLE RACE

Athni Competitor Wins

JAMKHANDI, Dec. 31.

The 50-mile open bicycle competitions were held this morning. Forty-one competitors participated in the race held under the auspices of the Shrimant Ramchandra Rao Appa Saheb club here.

Mr. Devappa Naravati of Athni stood first and finished in 2 hours 47 minutes 50 seconds.

Messrs Kasar and Sabnavar both of Jamkhandi stood second and third respectively. Mr. Mehatar stood fourth.—A. P.

Pt. Malaviya chatting with Nationalist Party delegates at Benares Conference.

FRANCO-ITALIAN DEADLOCK

Hitch Over 'Guarantee Of Austrian Independence'

PARIS, Dec. 31.

An eleventh-hour hitch, which may prevent M. Laval's proposed visit to Rome occurred in the Franco-Italian negotiations for a multi-lateral agreement to secure peace in Central Europe.

It is stated in French circles that difficulties have arisen in connection with the guarantee of Austrian independence and Italy's sympathy for the revisionist claims of Hungary—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN-GERMAN WOOL AGREEMENT

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PRETORIA, Dec. 31.

It is officially announced that the wool agreement has been signed between South Africa and Germany. German importers are enabled to purchase South African wool to a value not exceeding 2,400 thousand sterling till May 30, while Union importers are expected to purchase German goods equivalent to value by Sept. 30.

It is explained that the pact is merely an exchange clearing arrangement not intended to interfere with the ordinary commercial practice.

Reports with refrence to the completion of Barter agreement between the two countries are described as premature and incorrect.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR HARIJANS

Central Board Sanctions Rs. 30,000

DELHI, Dec. 31.

The Central Board of Harijan Sewak Sangh at its meeting today held under the presidency of Mr. G. D. Birla adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) The Central Board approves the scheme of starting a Harijan Industrial Home at Delhi as framed by the Head Office and opines that the work should be started by the President, Secretary and Joint Secretary in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi.

(2) The Board sanctions a sum of Rs. 30,000, for the purchase of land and an equal sum for building for the Industrial Home.

(3) Resolved that a Board of Trustee consisting of three members be constituted and abovementioned property pertaining to the Industrial Home will be vested in the Board.

LATE G. T. MADHAV RAO

(4) The Central Board of Harijan Sangh tenders its respectful condolence to the family of the late Mr. G. T. Madhav Rao, President of the Mysore Harijan Sewak Sangh and gratefully acknowledges the sympathy he showed and the influence he exerted for the uplift of Harijans in Mysore State.

(5) Resolved that Kathiawar and Cutch be constituted as separate Provincial Boards, the first under an Agent and the second under a Provincial Board.

Earlier in the day a party of 40 members including Mr. Satis Das Gupta, Mr. A. V. Thakkar and Mr. Malkhani was taken round some of the Harijan bustees of the city. The party also visited the Harijan Industrial Home on the Kingsway Road.—United Press.

WINDFALL FOR JAIN EDUCATION

Seth Laxmichand Gives 63,000 For High School

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 31.

With a view to promote education among the Digamber Jains Seth Laxmichand has donated Rs. 63,000 to establish Laxmichand Jain High School.—United Press.

Prosperous Year For Britain

FORECAST OF BOOM IN TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec. 31.

1935 will see the maintenance of expansion of the present industrial activity in Britain, though stagnation of world trade will prevent violent acceleration, while the possibility of German-Election at the end of the year is also a restraining factor, according to Industrialists and Brokers.

Cotton and heavy industries are expected to benefit from reorganisation and other measures taken in 1934.

FAIR PROSPECTS IN U. S.

The prospects in America are fairly cheerful. The attitude of Wall Street recently has been encouraging and definite progress has been made by industry. Moreover, the effects of dollar devaluation and the huge public works expenditure is not yet fully felt.

The European situation is also encouraging in view of better Franco-Italian and Franco-German relations, but the Foreign Exchange operators point out that the maintenance of the present exchange parities will prove increasingly difficult and although the political situation in France is now calm, the market does not rule out the possibility of the repetition of civil disturbances.

ANOMALOUS STERLING.

The prospects for sterling are more complicated; improvement in Wall Street which is attracting British funds coupled with healthier Continental outlook is checking the seasonal appreciation of sterling. Moreover, it is believed that the resources of Exchange Fund have been heavily drained by the steady support accorded to the sterling while in the event of General Election, there are bound to be heavy withdrawals of capital owing to fears of a possible Socialist victory. On the contrary, should Continental nervousness develop, sterling will show sharp recovery. Finally the anomalous position of sterling which undervalued the francs, and overvalued dollars is obviously untenable in the long run.

COMMODITIES MARKET.

As regards, commodities the biggest problem is whether America's 'King of Cotton,' will be dethroned by outside growths. Wheat is uncertain owing to the possibility of radical post-election

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(6) Have you lost enthusiasm for games?
(7) Are you down-hearted because of business reverses?
(8) Does everything appear dark and gloomy?
(9) Has a recent illness played havoc with your health?
(10) Do you wish to win all battles of life?

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What Unity Can Do To Reject J. P. Report.

Lansbury Makes Reactionary Speech

DODGES MAIN ISSUE

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Dec. 22.
(By Air Mail).

This week's debate in House of Lords on the Government resolution, sponsored by Lord Halifax, former Viceroy of India, supporting the Report of the Joint Select Committee, was no different from the one held the previous week in the House of Commons. On the side of the Government, there was a galaxy of speakers, "authorities on India," men who had returned from the spot. They included ex-Viceroys, ex-Governors and even ex-Secretaries of State for India. Thus the Government benches outnumbered the speakers from the die-hard side by three to one and Lord Salisbury left the House before the vote was taken.

But out of all the speeches only one or two could be accepted as a serious contribution to the momentous question that was under fire in the noble chamber of the noble Lords. Although Lord Halifax was responsible for the resolution, it was Lord Reading who made a bright and powerful speech to rally the Peers round the Government side. Similarly although Lord Salisbury, a powerful and respected personality, undertook to sponsor the die-hard minority cause, it was left to Lord Lloyd to give a swing to the debate with a view to take away Government supporters on the side of Salisbury amendment. He was found equal to the occasion because at his disposal quotations of various Indian leaders, dead or alive, who had made the position of India pretty clear in the course of their speeches. Relying mainly on Indian leaders' criticism of the Government proposals, Lord Lloyd made a case from the minority opposition side.

LABOUR MAKES POOR SHOW

Labour Party made a very poor show. It has, as it is, not more than a dozen Peers and those who were there were not brilliant exponent of the Labour cause. Thus, Lord Snell's speech fell on deaf ears. He was mainly responsible for it, as he was thoroughly inconsistent. He blew hot and cold at the same in a House which is notoriously conservative, traditionally orthodox on imperial issues and persistently defiant of Labour proposals. Thus it was difficult to make headway with Lord Snell's speech because he told the House that the proposals were bad but he did not desire that India shou'd reject them. Consequently, Lord Ponsonby who followed him from the Labour benches had no alternative than to voice similar pious phrases. Thus Lord Snell and Lord Ponsonby played the same cunning part in the Lords, as far as Indians were concerned, as the one played by the Labour Party in the House of Commons. They begged the people of India to understand the attitude of the people of Great Britain and to accept the reforms and to work them in the spirit in which they were given. Lord Ponsonby emphatically said: "We want to appeal to India not to reject it, but to use it; not to magnify its possible faults; but to accept it as a foundation on which to build a full responsible form of government; not to pretend that by disorder you can improve it, but to test it by working it and improve it through experience. We in Great Britain want unity preserved with all the diversities of race and religion and language and habits carefully safeguarded." Thus there is hardly any doubt that British politicians of all parties are counting very heavily upon communal dissensions in India.

WHAT UNITY CAN DO

But whereas this is the outlook inside British Parliament, there are others who hold quite a different hope for India outside Westminster. There are those who do not hesitate to believe that if men and women of different religions and different political schools in India can at this hour stand united together in completely rejecting what is offered in the White Paper or in the Report of the Joint Select Committee, India will be in a happy position of very easily defeating not only a few British statesmen but all the three political parties in the country. There is a growing belief among socialists, as represented by Stafford Cripps' group, I.L.P. members and even by prominent members of the League Against Imperialism that it should not be difficult for India to unite on certain simple demands. These demands are: (1) No dyarchy whatsoever in the provincial or in the central government, (2) Universal adult franchise worked through electoral colleges in order to cope with the large number of voters. (3) The people living in the Indian States to have exactly the same rights for vote for the elections of the Central all-India Legislative Assembly as the people of British India, (4) To have the continuance of the Assembly at Delhi with complete abolition of dyarchy in all the branches of administration, including Army, Foreign Affairs and Finance and the extended franchise based on adult suffrage, which is to include the people of Indian States and (5) No special power or rights to be conferred on the Governors or on the Viceroy over and above the rights of the elected representatives of the people.

Such is the view held by many prominent men and women who are anxious to fight against the fascist characters of the proposed India Bill. They, of course, desire complete independence of India but they realise that British Parliament cannot be asked to fight for or to legislate for such independence and that such a fight will have to be fought by Indians in India by organising on a mass basis and building their strength from bottom upwards instead of being guided by parliamentary leadership from above.

A large crowd of Indians and English friends of Mr. George Lansbury at the Conway Hall on Friday night to hear him speak on the Indian issue. The organisers of the meeting which was preceded by a social, had announced for over few weeks that after Mr. Baldwin's duel with the Churchillian crowd at the Queen's hall and inside Parliament, the Right Honourable George Lansbury, the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons would make a momentous and important pronouncement for the benefit of Indian people. Naturally, the gathering was in a good humour to hear Mr. Lansbury and his Labour colleague, Mr. H. N. Brailsford.

In spite of a deep fog and a total black weather outlook spread all over London, people, men and women, Indian, English and even members of other nationalities, kept on pouring in the Conway Hall on the eve of the beginning of Christmas festivities. Mr. Lansbury was himself in a good humour, as if to express his delight at the closing of Parliament the same afternoon for the Christmas holidays lasting over four weeks. After a little tete a tete over a cup of tea, Miss Iyanger, a student from Mysore, delighted the audience by playing on the "Vina." She was followed by Mr. Lahiri, a student from Northern India, who too gave us some rare Indian instrumental music. As they played on their instruments we almost felt to be removed to an Indian village listening to the divine Indian music in the early hours of the morning. Alas our dream was over soon as Miss Ellen Wilkinson shook us from our musical slumber by striking her Presidential gong to remind us that we were there to hear two notable speakers.

"POISON."

Thus Mr. Brailsford had many brave words to show that while the Labour Party was doing its best in the interest of India, it could still do better. Perhaps, I felt, Mr. Brailsford wanted India to forget his article in "New Leader" in 1931 recommending to Indians to accept provincial autonomy with some safeguards, and not to insist on any central or federal government for a period of five years. Unfortunately what Mr. Brailsford wrote in 1931 is exactly being demanded by the tory diehards, Churchill-Pagecroft and Co. in 1934. But to-day Mr. Brailsford wants India to believe that Mr. Churchill is India's enemy and Mr. Brailsford is her sincere friend, because both of them belong to two different political parties. And Mr. Brailsford attempted to convince Indians that he was their friend by denouncing the Joint Committee's Report as a poison, not a loaf to be preferred in the absence of a bread as suggested by Mr. Attlee, Lord Snell, Mr. Seymour Cocks and Lord Ponsonby. This statement of Mr. Brailsford put Mr. Lansbury in an embarassing position as he was not there to support such a rejection of the Report of the Government's Joint Select Committee.

Mr. Lansbury, who was listened to with perfect cordiality, summed up his own speech in his final sentence which looked like being carefully drafted and well prepared by his Labour colleagues in the inner conneels of his party. Mr. Lansbury said that he was not going to make any promise to Indians what the Labour Party will do or will no do, in the House of Commons because the Labour M.P.s wanted to retain complete freedom of action to act in the way they thought best. In the early part of his speech, Mr. Lansbury referred to the pledge of the Hastings Conference of his Party believing in the right of India to self determination. It sounded so very strange since we are fully aware that on a thousand and one occasions the Labour Party has destroyed the unanimous voice of India which has clamoured for self-determination. On the one hand the Labour Party has publicly announced that on most important points concerning India and the Colonies, it follows one parliamentary practice of having no one party view point but having a continuity of policy with its predecessors in office.

INCONSISTENT ATTITUDE

In 1927, the whole of India without any exception demanded from the Labour Party to have nothing to do with the Simon Commission. Here was an unmistakable voice of self-determination of India. But the Labour Party not only defied this voice of India and took part in the Commission but the action, behaviour and the findings of the two Labour members of the Commission were just as bigoted a Tory diehard or an Anglo-Indian politician of Victorian days. When Parliamentary votes are cast in Britain, the British Labour Party proclaims it as the voice of democracy but when the recent Assembly elections in India proclaimed for self determination by returning Congress candidates to the Assembly on the question of rejecting the present contemptible constitutional reforms, Mr. Attlee, Lord Snell and Lord Ponsonby rise in Parliament to support the proposed Act and to appeal to India to accept it! Thus every Labour M. P. and Labour Peer is despising this almost unanimous voice of India once again and is recommending India to accept the constitution which violates in essence every fundamental of democracy.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Lansbury complained that those Indians who have a voice have not yet said what constitution they require and have not a what they wanted to do with the Army and Civil Officers, if Great Britain decided to withdraw her control over India. However, Mr Lansbury, the leader of the Opposition, is not an ignorant man in the street but is the one politician in British political life who presumes to have more knowledge of India than anybody else. Yet, from his speech, it seems that he has not heard of the All-Parties Convention of 1928 and of the Nehru Report which gives full details of what India wants. The Labour Party and the Labour Government of 1929 knew in detail what India wanted and it was within their power then to make it possible for Indians to force the hands of British Imperialists. But it was at that time that the Labour Party put 80,000 Indians in jail for saying what they wanted.

Mr. Lansbury then blamed the Indians because they do no send their representatives to Parliament to voice the feeling of India. In the first place, British Parliament, Mr. Lansbury overlooks to see, has never made slightest provision for representation of 350 million of people whereas the same Parliament had for 120 years 85 representatives to represent 4 million people of Ireland who happened to belong to the White race.

HOW SAKLATVALA WAS TREATED

This reminds me of the fate of Indians who went into the House of Commons. When Dadabhoy Nowroji and Sir Muncherji Bhawnagree sat in Parliament, the Liberal and the Conservative Party respectively backed them up and supported them all throughout. When Mr. Saklatvala sat in Parliament, the Labour Party first argued for ten months persuading the Labour Party of Battersea to select an Englishman in preference to an Indian. Then after Saklatvala's election, the Party publicly withdrew its credentials from him just four days before the General Election of November 1924, thus upsetting the minds of the working class voters. Ultimately in 1929, the Party set up a black-leg opposition candidate against him and drove him out of Parliament when Lansbury and his Party knew full well that upto then Saklatvala was the one voice of India in that Mother of Parliament. But now Mr. Lansbury blames Indians for not entering Parliament.

MR. JINNAH AND LABOUR PARTY

In 1919, when the late Mr. Joseph Baptista had come to England with the Congress Deputation, a well-known British Labour leader had complained to him against Mr. Saklatvala; that he was trying to run in British politics without bringing in Indian money. He recommended to Mr. Baptista privately that he should go to India and ask the Congress first to donate £7,000 to the Labour Party fund and then to donate another £2,000 for each candidate from India on the Labour Party ticket. Poor Baptista was too honest and innocent minded to understand the intriguing message and he published the whole of Mr. Henderson's conversations in the "Bombay Chronicle". This article was, unfortunately for the Labour Party, republished by Miss Sylvia Parkhurst in a paper called "The Dreadnaught." The Labour leader was then asked to explain but he never contradicted Mr. Baptista's statement. Perhaps now that Mr. Jinnah, the well-known Indian politician is back in his home town, he might also describe with what enthusiasm the Labour Party machinery was ready to run him as a candidate in some hopeless constituency when he came to London to attend the first Round Table Conference. Similarly, the late Sir Sankaran Nair had openly complained to several Indians in London and India that the Labour Party had asked him to stand in opposition to Mr. Saklatvala and poor Sir Sankaran out of feeling of sense of shame as an Indian had to refuse the Party's invitation with thanks.

DODGING THE MAIN ISSUE.

However, the most important thing that Mr. Lansbury did at the Conway Hall meeting was to dodge the main issue. In spite of the fact that the proposed constitution gives tremendous and additional unheard of powers to the Viceroy and the Governors instead of to the people, he had the temerity to describe the constitution as a new machinery in the hands of the people of India with a few defects in it. At one stage of his argument, when another Indian could not keep his patience and began to interrupt Mr. Lansbury, the great politician said that his Party always wanted to be friends of India. He said that if his Party got a chance, it is going to call the true representatives not only of vocal India but the masses of India to ask them what they wanted. However, he forgot that his second Labour Government expressed its friendship for India by putting all prominent Indian politicians in jail and that the first Round Table Conference was invited by the Labour Cabinet which had carefully selected all Maharajahs, landlords and title-holders, and others most of whom were notorious to be the "Yes Men" of the then Government.

After all nobody had expected that Mr. Lansbury or the India League which organised the function, was there to give out and out support for India's complete national freedom. But frankly all Indians were disappointed and even surprised at the second rate quality of Mr. Lansbury's reactionary speech. He did not fail to trot out the usual Labour Party excuse. He declared in a loud voice that his Party had no faith in Indian capitalists and secondly instead of disruption of the Empire, the Party believed in the unity of nations. He, however, did not explain why the capitalists of Britain have the divine right of ruling India when Indian capitalists were no better than them.

As interruptions by one Indian student were making the atmosphere rather hot and as Mr. Lansbury's tongue began to stammer and falter, under these attacks, the Chairman, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, who is well acquainted with the Labour Party art of repressing free speech at public meetings announced that Mr. Lansbury was too tired and the time was getting late. She, therefore, occupied the floor of the meeting for about ten minutes in delivering a meaningless speech and did not allow any member of the audience to put any question which is the general practice at English meetings.

Zal. R. Kothawala, of Imperial Dairy Expert, Bangalore, giving his impressions says:

"I visited the Farm at the invitation of the Secretary of the Bombay Gowrakshak Mandali. I was very much interested in all that I saw. It is one of the finest institutions of its kind that I have visited in this country and in my opinion, it will form one of the most important Breeding Centres for the Gir Cattle."

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—THE NEW MEANS TEST—

Mixed First Opinions: The Rent Scale: Labour And Appeal Tribunals

The expected diversity of opinion on the effect of the Unemployment Assistance Board's regulations was expressed in mail week, in the first impressions of that complex document. The Board takes over on January 7 the administration of assistance to recipients of transitional benefit (unemployed insured persons out of benefit), and on March 1, takes over the remainder of the able-bodied unemployed now on relief.

Councillor F.A. Jackson, the newly-appointed chairman of the Manchester Public Assistance Committee, gave the scheme his welcome. "As a national scheme," he said, "I think it is excellent. I think, and certainly hope, it will remove this matter entirely out of the field of party politics. Locally, it may be, there will be some cases where applicants will receive less than under our Public Assistance scale—this may happen because they are paying such high rents,—but in the greater number of cases, and particularly where there are children, I am sure the families will benefit.

"How this sliding scale for rents is administered will be an important matter locally, where, over the whole of our relief cases, the rent averages between 10s. 3d. and 10s. 6d. a week. Manchester has been generous in its help to meet such rents, and Manchester scales of relief generally have been considered generous and yet I think the majority of recipients will benefit.

"The computation of resources and the special provision for difficult cases seem to be admirably conceived. When one heard so much, too, about the 'two-shillings per child' allowance, it is remarkable to find that the lowest allowance is 3s. and that the scale thereafter rises substantially."

SAVING TO MANCHESTER.

Mr. Jackson estimated that the new measure would take from the Public Assistance Committee almost as soon as it operates some eight or nine thousand cases, representing 28,000 men, women and children; and that upon a year's working this would mean a saving of £100,000 to the city's rates. This equals 4d. in the pound.

Substantially, this calculation and this view were accepted by a high-placed city official, who is locally among the best-informed men in such matters. "At present," he said, "Manchester is paying £800,000 in outdoor relief. I estimate that the new measure will take about 7,000 cases out of 21,000 cases off our hands. Even after we have paid our quota towards the cost of the new administration, it would appear that there will be a net local saving of about £100,000 a year."

NO QUOTA.

Manchester's contribution to the Board, based on three-fifths of the cost of relieving the able-bodied unemployed in the year, ended March 31, 1933, is £149,555 per annum. This, plus the £100,000 mentioned, equals about a third of Manchester's annual expenditure and explains why the removal of one-third of her cases only saves the rates by £100,000 out of roughly £800,000.

"It is difficult," this official also explained, "to say what will be the individual differences between the help given under the old and the new scales. One would require to take out a large number of specific instances for comparison; but I do consider that the scales published this morning are very very good in so far as the greater part of the country is concerned, although I think, I foresee slight reductions for some Manchester recipients.

"Though the allowances for rent seem intricate and may work out somewhat disadvantageously to some Manchester people, such points must be off-set by the new computation of resources, with its allowances, for instance, in regard to National Health Insurance and friendly society benefits, and for the first twenty shillings disability pension. On a broad and hurried survey, in short, the regulations seem so satisfactory that those who intended to be critical must be disarmed."

LABOUR CRITICISMS.

Alderman G.F. Titt, a former Lord Mayor of Manchester and an official of the Transport and General Workers' Union, declared that the whole list of allowances in respect of children was open to criticism. "A pint of milk a day costs 1s. 11d. a week," was one of his illuminating comments.

Turning to the ages between 18 and 21, Alderman Titt said 8s. a week would be payable to a male and 7s. to a female. "It is obviously impossible," he commented, "for them to obtain sufficient nourishment and clothing on such an allowance." He was unable to understand why any difference should have been made in the allotment to young people. His experience had been that generally speaking, the maintenance cost of a young woman was fully equal to that of a young man, if not more. "The Government appears to me," he said in a general criticism, "to have based its scale of assistance on the mistaken belief that unemployment is a temporary phase, whereas it must continue to be the unfortunate lot of large masses of the population for a considerable period.

"Another regulation to which criticism can be seriously applied," Alderman Titt proceeded, "is that 'In normal circumstances an applicant shall not receive as much from the board in the way of allowance as he would have received in wages had he been in work.' This in itself is a vicious proviso. The Government, in supplying the wherewithal for food, shelter, etc., should only take into consideration the requirements of the normal person irrespective of whether those requirements are measured in a larger sum of money than many sweating employers are paying their workpeople."

SLIDING SCALES AS SOURCE OF TROUBLE.

Councillor Robert Moss, formerly a member of the Manchester Public Assistance Committee and at present deputy chairman of the Manchester Employment committee, said that the more he studied the new scales the more obscure they appeared. He was sure that the administration of such complicated regulations must lead to difficulty and dissatisfaction. "In the industrial areas," he said, "they will not be favourably received. In many instances they will involve reductions in the family receipts. The rent allowance, based on a general assumption of 7s. 6d. a week, seems to be devised in ignorance of Manchester rents.

"The whole plan seems to be strewn with difficulties which the large army of new officials will have all their work to solve. Give me flat-rate and obvious scales, and not all these refinements and provisos! Wherever there is a sliding scale there is trouble in store. My suspicions are immediately awakened when the basic scale of benefit is lowered. For man and wife it is to be only 24s. when the economy cuts operated it was as much as 23s. 3d. The people without children, or with small young families, will be sufferers.

APPEAL TRIBUNALS

"But since so much depends on how the scale will be applied in local practice, so it is of the first importance that we should be satisfied as to the constitution of the tribunals to which the aggrieved can appeal. So far as I can see they are to have but small representative complexion and in the nature of things will be definitely loaded against the appellant. The Unemployment Assistance Board, in my view, will have two representatives out of the three on the tribunal, and what has happened so far in regard to the choice of worker-members suggests that they will not be in close or direct touch with working-class conditions.

"So far as I know, neither the employers' associations nor the workers' organisations as such have been asked to nominate towards a panel for these tribunals, and I am not the only representative of the workers who is suspicious of what is going on."

This attitude was generally shared and emphasised by Mr. A. A. Purcell, secretary of the Manchester and Salford Trades Council, who is a member of both the Manchester and Salford Employment Committees. He suspects basically lowered scales and sliding scales, and he thinks the new measure will not work out to the benefit of a great number of the Manchester able-bodied unemployed.

"No" he said, "it looks to me as though the appeals tribunal will be swamped and I have all along shared a view expressed by Councillor Moss some time ago that in this matter the appeal machinery is as a dice loaded against the appellant. In th case of the courts of referees under the Unemployment Insurance Act the worker-representatives are chosen from a rota supplied by the workers' organisations. So far as can be discovered no such panel has been constituted under Part II. of this new Act. All I know is that some individual employers have been asked to act, and presumably some selected representatives of the workers will be approached in the same way.

"The Manchester Employment Committee has submitted a list of 56 representative workers' names, but has had no acknowledgment and what I fear is that a kind of professional assessor will be selected or developed one having a great reputation for impartiality but one, alas! who has only the most detached acquaintance with actual conditions in working-class life in the industrial areas Is it surprising that we watch with suspicion the building up of what looks like being a new bureaucratic Bumbledom?"

COUNCILLOR McMANUS AND MANCHESTER RENTS

Councillor Bernard McManus, deputy chairman of Manchester Public Assistance Committee and chairman of its Special Cases Sub-committee though he did not know of the strong doubts expressed by Councillor Moss and Mr. Purcell regarding the appeal tribunals, gave some apparent colour to their views when he said that during the day he had met one Labour city councillor, a representative of the council on the unemployment referees' courts, who had had a special and apparently personal invitation "from London" to act on the appeals tribunals under the new measure. Councillor McManus did not suggest that there was anything irregular in the issue of such an invitation.

In regard to the general regulations made public yesterday, Councillor McManus said he thought that in rural areas and in the small towns people would benefit greatly under the change, but in places like Manchester, unless there was a generous interpretation of the sliding scale for rent, he feared some people would suffer. Applicants coming before the Special Cases Sub-committee were often the victims of high Manchester rents, and he feared they might be driven to find cheaper and worse accommodation than the poor quarters they already got for their high money.

Councillor McManus thought that the section of the poor in Manchester which would benefit was the man and wife with a family of three or four children at work. The Public Assistance Committee had only discounted a fourth of the children's earnings in such cases in estimating for relief, and the new board would allow 50 per cent. "I am delighted with this," he said, "because it means keeping the family together." He did not think the family with one or two children would be so well off, particularly where they might be paying 15s. or 18s. a week rent which is not unusual locally.

Councillor McManus finally made one interesting point, that even after the Assistance Board had made what appeared to be the final award the relieved family with illness in the house could be attended by the Public Assistance doctors and, if recommended nourishments which the family could not afford might receive these from the Public Assistance Committee.

Planned Economy To Fight Depression & Unemployment

National Trades Union Federation Urges Inquiry Into Results Of Protection To National Industries

The following resolutions were passed at the second meeting of the General Council of the National Trades Union Federation held at Bombay on December 24, 1934.

The General Council approves of the terms of the informal agreement entered into between the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Socialist Party and some of the members of this Federation and commends the same to the affiliated Unions and the Provincial Committees of the Federation for such action as they deem fit.

TRADE UNION UNITY

The General Council endorses the resolution of the Working Committee on Trade Union Unity that the question of unity was still an open one and authorises the Working Committee to consider any proposals that may be made with a view to bringing about unity in the Trade Union Movement in the country and make a report to the Council.

ENQUIRY INTO RESULTS OF PROTECTION

(a) The General Council is of opinion that while measures of protection to national industries are and will be necessary for some time more on account of the peculiar conditions of India, time has now arrived for instituting a detailed enquiry into the results of the protection given to various industries since the recommendation of the Fiscal Commission in 1921. This investigation should refer in particular to the cost to the consumer, the worker and the tax-payer of the protective measures so far adopted and should also ascertain how far the grant of that protection has created additional employment if any and has improved the workers' standard of life; finally the investigation should also try to find out the extent to which the productive resources of the country have been diverted from their normal channels on account of the grant of protection and the results of such diversion.

(b) This Council is also of opinion that the investigation should declare as to the extent to which, and the control under which, protection to industries should be granted or continued in future from the point of view of the community as a whole.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

The General Council invites the attention of the Government of India to the draft Convention on unemployment insurance passed at Geneva in 1934 and is of opinion that it is a comprehensive measure calculated to bring the benefits of unemployment insurance, both statutory and voluntary, to the largest number of industrial workers. The Council notes with great regret the virtual absence of any such measure for the unemployed workers in India. It therefore urges on the Government of India to reconsider their position in the light of the acute unemployment in this country and to take steps for the ratification of the Draft Convention.

The General Council urges the Government of India that they should take immediate steps to undertake legislation on other measures of social insurance which, in the opinion of this Council, are necessary in the interests of the working classes.

ECONOMIC PLANNING

The General Council feels that the World economic depression has continued unusually long and requires to be dealt with by some measure of planned economy in order to reduce unemployment and increase the income of the community. The Council therefore requests the Working Committee to investigate and report on the measures of planned economy best suited to the requirements of this country.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY WORKERS

The General Council deplores the alienation between the workers and the Administration of the B. B. & C. I. Railway which has now reached a critical stage as evidenced by the withdrawal of recognition of the Union and by the coercive measures of a very drastic character that have been adopted at Dohad including the threatened victimization of the five of the leading workers and earnestly urges the Administration to bring about the return of normal conditions by the restoration of recognition to the Union and the withdrawal of coercive measures as the present state of tention is neither in the interests of the Administration nor of the workers.

AUSTRIAN MARRIAGE LAW MUDDLE

Plight Of Catholic Couples Who Wedded Under Civil Law

A subject which is being widely discussed, not publicly but privately, in Austria is the uncertainty which has been created by the vague and conflicting nature of the country's marriage laws, writes the Vienna correspondent of "The Manchester Guardian." The Roman Catholic Church has always exercised a strong influence in Austria over the shaping of the marriage laws, but a law was passed in May, 1868, which provided at least the opportunity of some form of civil marriage in emergency cases. Except for that, only church marriages have been considered valid in this country. The "emergency civil marriage" law of 1868 made provision for civil marriages in two cases; (1) where the priest, clergyman, or rabbi refused to marry a couple for any reason, and (2) where both parties profess no religion.

Divorce was legalised many years ago, but Catholic people who were divorced could not remarry. After the war the Socialist Governor of Lower Austria, Herr A. Sever, introduced a local law under which people who were divorced and could not obtain permission for remarriage because they were Catholics could marry under a licence issued by the provincial authorities. This practice became general for a short time in all the provinces of Austria in 1919, but after the dissolution of the Government coalition between Christian Socials and Social Democrats licences continued to be issued only by the municipality of Vienna and for a short period by the province of Carinthia.

MORE THAN 40,000 PEOPLE INVOLVED

The number of civil marriages increased enormously after the war, but the ordinary civil marriages were different from these marriages by licence. From November 15, 1920, to February 12, 1934, the Social Democratic municipal government of Vienna issued 26,000 such licences; the marriages thus concluded were called Sever marriages. They were confined to Catholics who were divorced and wanted to legalise a union.

All went well until 1923, when a woman so married got tired of her new husband, and her lawyer ap-

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Latest Commercial News

RISE OF 1 POINT IN NEW YORK COTTON

Business Small And Of A Holiday Character

SILVER SLIGHTLY BETTER BUT WHEAT QUIET

Jute And Rubber Strong

BOMBAY, Dec 31

On Monday, cross rates ruled very steady.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

The New York cotton market was firm on speculative buiyng and short covering but business was small and of a holiday character.

LONDON SILVER SLIGHTLY BETTER

London gold price was not received. Silver was slightly better.

WHEAT QUIETLY STEADY

Wheat ruled quietly steady. Argentine linseed was closed.

JUTE AND RUBBER STRONG

Jute and rubber was strong.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES DECIDEDLY BETTER

The London Stock Exchange displayed good strength on better demand. Giltedged securities were decidedly better on good speculative enquiry.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1955.)

New York, Dec 31

Previous closing	12.78
To-day's opening	12.80
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	12.79
Difference	+01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Dec 31

The market was closed to-day.

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs 247

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 31

Cotton was moderately active on some local and foreign buying but the demand generally remained slow and trading was of a holiday character. There was also some January liquidation which was however taken up by trade buying and covering and the undertone was very firm.

Business in May commenced at 12.80 i.e. 2 points higher than the previous closing. Prices improved on some speculative buying and covering but after the initial advance there was no further advance owing to the slackness of enquiry with prices moving in a narrow range.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.79 with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 31

The following were the opening ranges

January (12.57/12.57) 12.59 12.59
March (12.69/12.69) 12.71/12.71
May (12.76/12.75) 12.82/12.80

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 31
10-45 p.m.

Broach A/M moved between Rs 249 and Rs. 247-4 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 247-8 with New York closing futures 2 points up.

LOCAL-MADE PIECEGOODS AND YARNS

Current Quotations As On Dec. 28.

(Issued by Bombay Millowners' Assn.)

PIECE-GOODS.

Grey Unbleached.—

		Rs	a	p
Longcloth (S. quality)	per lb.	0	10	3
Longcloth (Standard quality)	,,	0	10	0
Shirtings	,,	0	9	9
Dhoties (upto 1.2" nakhi border)	,,	0	10	3
Drills	,,	0	8	3
T. Cloths	,,	0	10	0
Salita	,,	0	9	9
Chadars	,,	0	10	3
Dyed Goods.—				
Dyed Longcloth (black)	per piece	6	9	9
Fancy Goods.—				
Sholapur Coating	,,	5	10	0
Sholapur Coating	,,	5	8	0
Towels	per dozen	5	6	0
Yarn.—				
4s Bump (nominal)	per lb.	0	4	0
6½s All Waste	,,	0	4	0
8½s	,,	0	5	0
10½s	,,	0	5	6
12½s	,,	0	5	9
16s	,,	0	7	0
20s	,,	0	7	6
24s	,,	0	8	3
32s	,,	0	9	6
40s	,,	0	12	0

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec 31

Previous closing	4.93 7/8
To-day's opening	4.93 3/4
To-day's closing	4.94 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec 31

Previous closing	4.93 9/16
To-day's opening	4.93 3/4
To-day's closing	4.94 1/16
Difference	+.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, Dec 31

Previous closing	74.65
To-day's opening	74.68
To-day's closing	74.71
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 31

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93-3/4 and remained practically steady with slight variations.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.94 1/16.

The franc opened at 74.68 and then moved down to 74.65 subsequently declining to 74.63.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.71.

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec 31

The market closed steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Spot	24 9/16d.	24 5/8d.
Forward	24 11/16d.	24 3/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 31

Gold (£7-0-11 1/2) unreceived

BULLION

London, Dec 31

Influx (£1,000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 9/16d) 24 5/8d
Gold per ounce (£7-0-11 1/2) unreceived

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec 31

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 p.c.) 5/8 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Dec 31
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (3-62) 3-61 5/8
New York on Bombay (37.25) 37.31
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan (37.39) 37.39
London on Shanghai (1-5) 1-5
London Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 31

Silver opened steady at Rs. 65/14, 66/3, and 66/7. The market was rather quiet in the absence of any speculative activity influenced by quieter foreign advices. The market slightly improved on better London cables but subsequently declined on profit-taking. Prices closed steady at Rs. 65/12, 66/1 and 66/5.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/0/6, 35/1/6 and 35/2/6. The market was very quiet and narrow with traders generally awaiting further developments in foreign markets. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/0/6, 35/1/6 and 35/2/6.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 31

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 60-3/8 and May 62-1/8. The market was fairly active but the session was generally of a holiday spirit and not much business was done.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 31

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.99-5/8. The market was rather quiet in the absence of any important buying.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec 31

Argentine linseed was closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 31

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS

Tin £228 1/8 sellers £228 3/8 sellers Dull) £228 3/8 buyers £228 5/8 sellers, Quiet
Lead (£10 3/8 buyers £10 1/2 sellers Easy) £10 5/8 buyers £10 11/16 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/2 to £32) £31 1/2 to £32
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon higher 2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£17 1/2 value) £17 11/16 paid.
Dunlop Jan (£20 1/2 sellers) £20 1/2 sellers.
Lightning Jan (£18 1/2 sellers) £18 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/4) 6 3/8 paid and value
April-June (6 1/2) 6 9/16 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Dec-Jan (£11 13/16 sellers) £12 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Dec-Jan (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata Jan (£9 3/16 sellers) £9 1/4 paid
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£12 sellers) £12 3/8 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

(May 1935)

Bombay, Dec 31

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	6 14 6
Rates at 12-0 noon.	7 0 6
Rates at 2-0 p.m.	7 0 6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7 0 6
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	7 1 0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	7 1 3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	7 1 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 31

The market was closed to-day.

KANODIA SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Cawnpore, Dec 29.

	Rs. a. p.
Marhowrah	8 3 0
Pachrukhi	8 2 0
Pertabpur	8 1 6
New Savan	8 15 6
Sariyan	8 6 0
Ghughly	7 15 0
Basti	8 3 0
Ram Khetan	8 15 6
Luxmigunj	7 15 6
Padrauna	7 15 0
Diamond	8 0 0
Siswa Bazar	8 0 0
Nawabgunj	8 2 0
Savan (Indian)	7 14 6
Khadda	7 15 0
Motipore	8 2 6
Khathuiyan	7 15 0
Sitalpur	8 3 6
Captainguni	7 15 6
Hathua	7 15 0
Chitauni	7 15 0
Tomkohi AAA	7 12 0
Harkwa	8 0 0
Behta	8 2 0
Rhotas	8 5 0
Cawnpore	8 7 0

SEEDS AND GRAINS

Rise In Linseed And Wheat

Bombay, Dec. 31.

Heavy buying was also noticed on the seeds and grains Exchange where the sealing firmness in cotton had a very bullish effect on the traders, who remained heavy purchasers throughout.

Firm tone prevailed and the May contract opened at Rs. 7/0/6 against it previous close of Rs. 6/11/9. Speculators were heavy purchasers.

The prices went up later further and May was quoted at Rs. 7/1. Thereafter fluctuations were narrow. But towards close the prices rapidly rise on extensive speculative buying.

Wheat section also displayed the same tightness where the May contract was quoted at Rs. 4/13/9. The tone was very firm.

Thereafter fluctuations were very rapid however the undertone remained firm.

Rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Linseed May	7 2 3
Wheat January	4 13 9
Wheat May	4 14 3

VERY OPTIMISTIC MOOD AND ACTIVE CONDITIONS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

Cocoa And Rubber Firm On Good Covering Orders

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 31

The Stock Exchange finished the year in a very optimistic mood and despite holidays to-morrow and the continuance of the unpopular three weeks' account, fairly active conditions prevailed. The general tone was very firm and Giltedged securities particularly advanced substantially.

The revived public interest in industry was revealed by increased new capital issues during the year, which amounted to 150 million sterling or 13 million over the last year. Mining issues increased by 15, investment and finance by 10, heavy industries by 9, but Governmental, municipal & railway borrowing fell by 23 million sterling, according to figures issued by the Midland Bank.

In Commodities, Cocoa was firm on covering and good continental demand and rubber improved on good covering orders and in sympathy with overseas.

Wall Street opened steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 31.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £99 1/4.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Monday Dec. 24 £98 3/4
Tuesday Dec 25 closed.
Wednesday Dec. 26 closed.
Thursday Dec. 27 £99
Friday Dec. 28 £99

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 31
3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were very firm and business shows signs of expansion. Giltedgeds were stronger. Industrials in general were generally quiet but there were some good features.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£92 1/8) £93
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£110 5/8) £110 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113) £113
4 per cent Funding Loan (£120 1/4) £120 5/8
2 1/2 per cent War Loan (£108 1/4) £108 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£118) £118 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (5-0) 6-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4 3/8
Musical Industries (31-9) 31-9
Princhin Johnson (43-0) 43-0
Imperial Chemical Defd (36-7 1/2) 37-3
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-4 1/2) 9-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord (114-6) 114-9
Realisation 1930 (£95 3/4) £95 3/4
Dunlop Rubber (48-9) 49-9
University Ordinary (23-3) 23-3
Ford Motors (36-9) 36-6
Cables and Wireless (6 7/8) 6 7/8
British American Tobacco (126-3) 126-10 1/2
Camera 'A' (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (140-9) 140-9
P and O S N Co Defd (17-9) 17-9
Distillers (94-9) 95-0
Bredrurd Dyers (9-9) 10-0
British Celonese (11-1 1/2) 11-1 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (67-6) 67-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-4 1/2) 46-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-9) 9-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary (10-0) 10-0
Iuter Nickels (23) 24
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£111) £111

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western Ord (£51 1/2) £51 1/2
L M S Ford (£21 1/2) £21 3/4
L N E R Defd (£7 3/8) £7 5/8
Southern Dutch (£22) £22 3/4
Landing Pass 5 per cent Stock (£135 1/2) £135 1/4
London 'G' Stock (£99 1/2) £99 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (257-6) 257-6
Goddar New (182-6) 183-3
Modder New (75-6) 75-6
Sub Nigel (235-0) 238-9
Spring Mines (172-0) 167-6
Union Corporation (141-6) 141-6

JAPAN'S MILITARY EXPENDITURE

The Japanese budget for the next fiscal year estimated at Y2,210,000,000 is the second largest on record, exceeded only by the budget for 1933-34 which stood at Y2,234,000,000 but the amount of the military expenditure is the greatest in the history of Japan surpassing the billion yen mark for the first time.

The following table gives the total of Japan's annual military expenditure (army and navy) since the Washington Conference.

1922-23	Y 604,000,000
1923-24	499,000,000
1924-25	455,000,000
1925-26	444,000,000
1926-27	434,000,000
1927-28	492,000,000
1928-29	517,000,000
1929-30	495,000,000
1930-31	470,000,000
1931-32	454,000,000
1932-33	684,000,000
1933-34	820,489,000
1934-35	930,000,000
1935-36	1,019,000,000

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 31
3-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£92 1/4) £92 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£99 1/4) £99 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1933/00 (£114) £114 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1933/36 (£116) £116 3/4
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£109) £109 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£115 1/2) £115 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954/59) (105) 105

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£112 3/4) £112 3/4

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (21-3) 20-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (33-9) 33-9
Donaro Tea (47-6) 47-6

JUTES SHARES

Bangalore (13 1/2) 13 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-3) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (18-9) 20-7 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-3) 30-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (60-0) 60-0
Burma Corporation (11-3) 11-6
Rio Tintos (13 5/8) 14 1/4
East Rand Proprietary (48-3) 49-9
Rand Mines (139-6) 139-6

OIL SHARES

Venezuela (34-4 1/2) 35-0
Anglo Persian (41-3) 41-10 1/2
Burma Oil (70-7 1/2) 71-3
Mexican Eagle (6-0) 6-0
Shell Transport (43-1 1/2) 43-9
Royal Dutch (£17 3/4) £18 1/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 31

The following were the opening rates

General Motors (dol 34) dol 33 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11 3/8) dol 11 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 38 7/8) dol 39
U S Steel Preference (dol 85 1/4) dol 85 1/2

BAR GOLD EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Metal Worth Rs. 83,79,276 Shipped During Past Week

Bar gold worth Rs. 83,79,276 was exported from Bombay for Europe and America during the week ended December 29.

The s.s. Ranpura which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon, carried gold worth Rs. 80,36,056. Of this gold Rs. 1,76,825 was for Amsterdam optional London Paris or New York, gold worth Rs. 99,543 was for London optional Amsterdam, Paris or New York; gold worth Rs. 31,99,505 was for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam, gold worth Rs 6,50,570 was for New York optional London, Amsterdam or Paris; and the rest was for London.

The s.s. "President Polk" carried gold valued at Rs. 3,43,220 for New York.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,12,89,461.

Dr. NEUMANN ON TRIAL

Denies Alleged Disloyal Activities

(Special Cable)

KAUNAS, Dec. 31.

Doctor Ernst Neumann at the resumed trial denied he was engaged in disloyal activities or established Nazi Storm detachments in Memel but admitted he had supported Nazi programme and negotiated with Nazis in Germany regarding the leadership of the movement in Memel.

American Cotton Market

Bombay, Dec. 31.

Action by Wasuington was awaited by yesterday's American markets, the general aspect of which was rather dull, but on the whole steady.

Buying by foreign interests was prominent in the cotton market and selling was less aggressive. Though some liquidating operations and Co-operative selling appeared during the course of the session, market well resisted the depressing influences and closed at a rise of 1 to 4 points in all descriptions on the support of trade and foreign interests.

The Chicago Grain Exchange presented a dull and uninteresting attitude. Due to absence of support, business was considerably narrow. Wheat prices closed fractionally lower.

The Stock Exchange displayed a brighter sentiment and operations were somewhat active. In spite of the profit-taking operations that appeared later during the day, the general list closed higher.

The cotton market opened with a steady tone, May Delivery being quoted at a rise of 1 point to 12.75. A fair amount of buying by Foreign Houses were placed through at the outset and the rate further advanced and touched the highest for the day at 12.78+04.

At this stage, however, market encounted some liquidating operations and Co-operative selling. Prices lost the earlier gain and declined further May, touching the lowest for the day at 12.72—02 But on the substantial support of trade and foreign interests, the market steadied up again and finally closed at the highest, May standing at 12.78+04. The spot market finished at 12.85 (unchanged.)

Receipts at all U. S. Ports amounted to 5,000 bales and exports 8,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS

The New Orleans market also ruled steady the rates for January and March finishing at 12.53+01 and 12.69+02. The spot market closed unchanged at 12.88.

The Liverpool cotton market opened with a slightly easier tendency than expected, May delivery being quoted at a small rise of one point to 6.84. Prices made a further advance, May touching the highest for the day at 6.85+02.

At this stage, the market encountered some preholiday liquidation and hedge selling. An easier tendency was witnessed and May stood for a while at 6 83 (unchanged) the lowest level for the day.

But as some speculative buying on the part of London and Manchester interests appeared the market remained steady for the rest of the session and finally closed unchanged at 6.83 The spot was finally quoted at 7.21+01

EAST INDIAN.

The East Indian market did not show any change from the previous close due to the total absence of any important transactions whatsoever. The rates for January and March closed unchanged at 5.82 and 5.81.

EGYPTIAN.

Sakel January improved by 2 points to 8.63 while Upper January closed at 7.62+03.

ALEXANDRIAN.

Market was somewhat easy and the rates for Sakel January and Upper February finished at 13.85—01 and 13.83—03.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York—Firm tone. Trade continues to absorb year-end liquidation and Southern selling.

New York—Trade and foreign buying absorbed co-operative selling and realising. Good rallying power.

BOMBAY COTTON

Prices Soar Up

Bombay, Dec 31.

Considerable excitement prevailed on the Bombay cotton market this morning where extensive buying by shorts and option dealers was put through as a result of which Broach cotton prices firm up to a great extent. Market has become very sensitive and little buying on the part of option dealers causes nervousness amongst the bears

Feverish buying was noticed early morning outside the ring when Broach transactions took place between Rs. 245 and Rs. 247/8. Extensive buying by option dealers and shorts covering were the chief features on the Exchange Trading commenced at Rs. 245/8 for Broach A/M. No seller is to be found on the cotton market and only contracts were supplied by the profit-takers. The prices went on rising throughout the short session which closed at 1 p.m.

Closing rates were as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 246/12
Oomra D/J. Rs. 233/13
Oomra March Rs. 250
Bengal D/J. Rs. 157/12
Bengal March Rs. 160/12

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 31st day of December, 1934.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

Vaidas.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35
10-30	Rs. 245
12-30	Rs. 247/8
2-30	Rs 248

April-May

Highest 249
Lowest 245

To-day our bazar was closed at 2-30 (B.T.) on account of the last day of Natal, and to-morrow will remain entirely closed on account of "Khristy New Year."

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935 VAIDA

Bombay, Dec 31

The Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association Ltd.

	Rs. a. p.
9 a.m.	6 14 6
12 noon	7 0 6
2 p.m.	7 0 6
3-30 p.m.	7 0 6

GOLD & SILVER

Firmness In Silver

Bombay, Dec. 31.

A very firm tone pervaded the Bombay silver market where a good amount of buying by local traders was witnessed as a result of which prices soared up.

On Saturday last London silver went up by 3/16 pence and New York spot also advanced to 54 3/4 showing a rise of 3/8 cent per ounce.

Trading this morning started at Rs. 66/2. Firmness ruling in cotton and other commodities induced extensive buying and short covering whereupon the prices went on rising to Rs. 66/8. A firm tone prevailed during the early session.

As the session progressed some selling appeared from the local Chokseys and Banks account and the prices receded to Rs. 66/3. However, it recovered later and at 5-30 p.m. rates were as under:

The gold section evinced little activity and the ring was practically neglected. Prices were stationary.

London gold went up by 1 penny to £7-0-11 1/2 sterling dollar and sterling franc rates were quoted at 4 .93 9/16 and 74.68 respectively.

February settlement was nominally quoted at Rs. 35/1/6.

The opening sterling dollar and sterling Rates at 1-30 p.m. were as under:—sterling franc rates were quoted at 4.93 3/4 and 74.65 respectively.

The prices in the local market remained unaffected.

Rates at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	66 5 0
Silver February	66 10 0
Silver March	67 0 0
Gold ready	35 0 0
Gold March	35 2 6

SEEDS' TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 31.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 34/3; Highest Rs. 34/8; Lowest Rs. 34; Closing Rs. 34/7; Clearing Rs. 34/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 39/8; Highest Rs. 39/14; Closing Rs. 39/10; Clearing Rs. 39/10.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 25/3; Highest Rs. 25/9; Lowest Rs. 25/1; Closing Rs. 25/6; Clearing Rs 25/6.

Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/15; Highest Rs. 26/5; Lowest Rs. 25/14; Closing Rs. 26/3; Clearing Rs. 26/2.

MARGO SOAP

has no substitute as an Ideal Soap for winter. So-called Glycerine (transparent) soaps have no better emollient properties than ordinary toilet soap. It is common knowledge that NEEM OIL has most soothing and germicidal properties. MARGO SOAP, made purely from NEEM OIL, not only maintains a healthy condition of the skin by preventing itches and pimples common in winter, its exceptionally emollient properties soothe the skin and prevent scaling and cracking.

SUITABLY PERFUMED FOR USE AS A DAILY TOILETTE.

Free from animal fat.
After bath use

RENUKA (Margosia) Toilet Powder.

CALCUTTA CHEMICAL : : : CALCUTTA
Bombay Branch:— PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY 2.

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is a progressive Insurance Co.
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REGD. NO. B 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1935

JUPITER GENERAL
can be consulted by the insuring public on all occasions and for all Insurances.
J6

Two And Half Lakhs Spent On Congress

No Surplus But Only Balanced Budget

Delegates' Quarters Receipts Smaller Than Anticipated: Dismantling Charges Higher Than Expected

It was stated on Monday by a contemporary that the expectation that the Reception Committee of the Bombay Congress would be able to show a surplus budget will be disappointed.

Enquiries show that this statement is correct, though the figure of expenditure given, Rs. 2,75,000, is not accurate. The total expenditure on the Session was Rs. 2,50,000.

The original estimate of receipts has proved to be "bloated." However, though no surplus has materialised the Reception Committee will be able to present a balanced budget at the meeting to be convened within a fortnight.

Although the officials of the Reception Committee were sanguine of a surplus after the commencement of the Congress Session, the final budget now nearing completion, will fall short to a great extent of the hopes previously entertained.

The estimates of the Exhibition Committee, which provided the bulk of the income, have not exceeded the amount spent on construction to the extent anticipated.

The receipts from rents for quarters occupied by delegates also failed to come up to expectations while the cost of dismantling the Nagar has proved higher than was anticipated.

A net profit of Rs. 5,000 made on the exhibition of films of the Congress Session, not included in the original estimates, will just enable the Committee to balance the budget.

Over a hundred Delegates from all parts of India attended the 8th Session of the All-India Veterinary Conference held on Saturday in Bombay. Khan Sahib N. D. Dhakmarwala (inset right) presided, while Mr. D. S. Laud (inset left) was the Chairman of the Reception Committee.

"INDIA WILL LEAD WORLD"

Non-Violence Will Triumph Over Brute Force, Says Dr. Roydon

"HEART SHOULD GOVERN HEAD"

KARACHI, Dec. 31.

"India will lead the world in paths of peace Non-violence will triumph over brutal force", said Dr. Maude Roydon at a meeting held here under the presidency of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Continuing he said, "Gandhiji is an apostle of peace. India is home of spiritualism. West is devoured by materialism."

With these words she appealed to Indian women to demonstrate to world that heart should govern the head.

She further said, "I am ashamed that non-violent people were ruthlessly treated."

Complaining of the British Press she said, "They suppress facts concerning India. Had I known that Indians were so treated, I would have come to India with my congregation to suffer with the Indians".—United Press.

NO CUTS TO BE RESORTED TO?

Deadlock In Ahmedabad Mills Still Continues

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 31.

The "United Press" reliably understands that though 38 mills have put up notices considering the resolution of the Millowners' Association in regard to 10 per cent. cut, most of them are not prepared to carry out that resolution and while notices would remain up on boards, no cut would be resorted to when time of payment comes.

It is also definitely understood that some millowners have gone one step further and have withdrawn such notices, which definitely means no cut would be resorted to.

Moreover, millowners fear that as only 36 out of about 70 mills have put up notices they might be compelled to reinstate the cut in case it is applied.

Other considerations which prevent millowners from applying the cut are that the present tendency of cloth market as also of cotton is rather strong and as at other places mills are working in full swing, they might in case of strike lose market, which would mean permanent and heavy loss to them.

It is understood that Messrs. Gulzarilal Nanda and Chandubhai Desai, Secretaries of Labour Association have proceeded to Bombay to acquaint Mr. Manu Subedar with the latest developments.—United Press.

"FOLLOW MANDATE OF MAJORITY"

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

A strong plea for promoting the cause of Hindu-Muslim unity and follow the principle of non-violence was advanced by Dr. Khan Saheb, M.L.A., at the monthly flag hoisting ceremony held this morning under the auspices of the Delhi District Congress Committee.

Dr. Khan Saheb said:

"We have no patience, and so we quarrel over petty things amongst ourselves. We should follow the mandate of the majority."

Another flag hoisting function took place at Shahdara, a few miles from Delhi.—A.P.

Baroda.—The Library Conference of Visnagar Taluka will be held at village Kansa on January 6 when Vakil Vithaldas Hasilal will preside.—United Press.

HEAD-CONSTABLE KILLED

Jumps Out Of Lorry With Fatal Results

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

A report of the death of a police Head-Constable in tragic circumstances has been received from Kasur.

It is stated that the deceased who was attached to the Kasur Sub-Division police was proceeding to Kasur in a motor lorry. It is alleged that he was sitting along with the driver on the right seat. On the way, the Head-Constable noticed a motor car coming from the opposite direction.

Apprehending that his head, the Superintendent of Police, may be in that car and that he may be punished for contravening the traffic rules by sitting on the right hand seat with the driver, the Head-Constable jumped out of the lorry and received fatal injuries. The Superintendent of police was not in the car coming from the opposite direction.—A.P.

GUJERAT STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Executive Committee Appointed

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 31.

By one of the resolutions passed by it, the Gujerat States' People's Conference, Ahmedabad, on Sunday, appointed an Executive Committee, with power to co-opt not more than seven members, the committee to be in power till the next session of the Conference. The names of the officers and members of the Committee are as under:—

President.—Sjt. S. A. Brelvi
Vice-Presidents: Dr. Sumant Mehta and Mr. Mathuradas Gandhi.
Secretaries.—Sjt. Rangildas Kapadia and Natvarlal Desai, and Rohit Mehta.
Members.—Sjts. Pranlal Munshi, Natvarlal Manilal, Pushpendrarai Bhat, Virchand Karsandas, Keshavlal Shet, Maganlal Akrundwala, Chunilal Vyas, Tarachand Kothari, Dahyabhai V. Mehta, Ratilal Nagardas, Manilal R. Shah, Chandravadan Shukla, Kamlashankar Pandya, Kantilal Kaka, Natvarlal Mehta, Mohanlal Patel, Nawabzada Husseinkhan, Chimanlal Desai, Vamanrao Thamankar, Manibhai Trivedi, Kashibhai Zaverbhai, Ratilal Becherdas, Jivanlal Mehanlal Ramanlal Mehta, Keshavlal Joshi, Kantilal K. Trivedi, Revashanker Shukla, Chimanlal Kuberdas, Chhotubhai Pandit, Ambalal Shivlal, Vaid Vithaldas Fulchand.

AHMEDABAD TO BE HEADQUARTER'S.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held on Sunday evening. Mr. S. A Berlvi presiding It was decided that Ahmedabad should be the headquarters of the office of the Committee. A small Working Committee was also appointed.

HE STROVE FOR FREEDOM

Sardar's Tribute To His Brother's Memory

PORTRAIT UNVEILED AT NADIAD

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 31.

A Nadiad message states that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel unveiled the portrait of his brother the late V. J. Patel yesterday evening in the Nadiad Municipality. He was overpowered by his feelings and said that he had not known that he would not see his brother alive on coming out of jail. He was not grieved at his death since he died as he had lived, striving for the freedom of the country.

The speaker added that he did not think it proper to pollute his dead body by performing his funeral rites by seeking release on parole. The deceased had never bowed his head before anybody in his life and the speaker regarded the conditions of the parole humiliating.—A. P.

Dabhoi Taluka Praja Mandal Conference

(From A Correspondent).

DABHOI, Dec. 30.

The fourth session of the Dabhoi Taluka Praja Mandal Conference will be held at Karvan, a town situated on Miyagaum Dabhoi Section of G. B. S. Rlys on Sunday (Jan. 6), at 12 noon, in a special pandal under the presidentship of Sjt. Maganbhai Shanker-bhai.

Sardar Shree Vallabhbhai Patel has consented to attend. Besides it is expected that Sjt. Darbar Gopaldas Dr. Chandulal Desai Sjt. Morarjibhai, Dr. Syed Fakrudin Saheb, Sjt. Manilal Kothari Shrimati Maniben Patel Sjt. Chhotabhai Sutaria, Sjt. Chunilal Shah and other well-known leaders of Gujerat are also attending.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and party will come from Baroda on Jan. 6 at noon by motor.

The Sessions Judge of Navsari ordered a boy to be kept in a reformatory for four years for killing another boy with a sickle as a sequel to quarrel over a kite

BRITAIN'S DUAL POLICY

How It Is A Peril To Her Empire

The following letter appears in "The Star" (Johannesburg).

Sir,—It gave me immense pleasure to read Mr. J. De V. De Beer's fine article on "the Dominions and India" published in the "Star" the other day. He has dealt with the question dispassionately and referred to the growth of self-governing Dominions. He has presented before the public a very attractive ideal of a true league of nations within the British Empire. It would be a happy day, indeed, for the world and especially the nations comprising the British Empire when all these countries march independently but in association for the common welfare and consolidation of the Empire. But the current trend of politics in Great Britain and the Dominions does not unfortunately lead us to that happy realisation of the ideal.

DUAL POLICY.

There are several obstacles in the way. The main obstacle, to my mind, is the British attitude towards the non-European nations under the British flag. Great Britain has a dual policy in regard to her Dominions and India When she thinks of the Dominions, she ceases to think imperially but considers every point in terms of the Commonwealth, but it is entirely a contrary attitude when the case of India and countries like Egypt, Palestine and others is considered. South Africa can pass the Status Bills without a word of protest from England, but if India passes a legislation to abolish the salt tax, England gets furious and the Governor-General is immediately instructed to veto it. European countries such as our own South Africa, Canada, Australia and New Zealand are granted the Dominion Status although they are newly developed countries, but India, which should be considered a parent country is still denied the right to self-determination even after 150 years of British rule. This is purely a colour bar which is sure to explode one day in a terrible disaster of a world-wide character.

ATTITUDE OF DOMINIONS

The second obstacle which would render the ultimate ideal ineffective is the attitude of the Dominions themselves. No Dominion premiers have stood up for the self-government of India. Only General Smuts deserves the praise from the people of India as he has spoken out boldly twice during the last four years. But the work is handicapped on account of the apathy shown by the Dominion representatives at the Imperial conferences. In 1926 when the Dominions were declared as autonomous States at the Imperial Conference, India was also represented. But the question of India was shelved by the British members of the Cabinet stating that India's case was decided by the Act of 1919. None of the Dominion objected to that. The problem of Indians in the British Dominions has been several times discussed at the Imperial Conference table but at all times the leaders of the Dominions have objected to the Indian imigration and some have been even gone so far as not to give any pledge for the amelioration of the status of a small number of Indian nationals settled in their countries. As long as India is denied the equal status, there is hardly any hope of the consolidation of the Empire. On the other hand, it is definitely certain that India will be out of the Empire one day if this policy continues and the Empire would crumble down instantaneously and automatically.

Only a sincere effort will help save the Empire. The British Empire, it should be realised consists of peoples three-fourths of whom are non-Europeans. Non-Europeans will not be perpetually kept in subjection. They have failed so far because of the lack of organisation. But they have awakened tremendously during the last quarter of the century, and it will not take long for them to assert themselves. Great Britain and the Dominions must decide to come to a settlement before the catastrophe occurs. Meredith Townsend quite correctly says: "If the brown men struck for a week, the Empire would collapse like a house of cards, every ruling man would be a starving prisoner in his own house. He could not move or feed himself or get water."

SON OF INDIA.

OVER-ZEALOUS PURITANISM

Son Kills Mother For Nagging Him To Fast On "Ramzan" Day

LAHORE, Dec. 31.

An extreme case of how over-zealous puritanism has often to pay dearly is just reported from village Lundianwala, police station Kanganpura in the Lahore district.

In a compound comprising two or three structures lived Fatima, a devout Mahomedan woman of saintly reputation with other families which included another young Mahomedan of rather Bohemian spirit who did not observe the "Ramzan" fast and would often smoke the hukkah, take disnes and do other things in violation of the spirit of the "Ramzan" fast.

Fatima used often to advise him to keep the fast and remind him that he was a Mahomedan and should observe the injunctions of the Holy Quoran, but like the monkeys in the fable who destroyed the nests of birds who advised them to build homes against rain and storm, the words of the good woman irritated the young man and eventually in a fit of rage he attacked the old woman with an axe, and inflicted on her person serious injuries to which she ultimately succumbed.

The young man was caught hold of by some neighbours who gathered there and handed over to the police.—United Press.

Shop For Sale Of Industrial Home Goods

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

This morning Mr. Satis Chandra Das Gupta, President of the Bengal Harijan Sewak Sangh, performed the opening ceremony of a shop at Naisark where goods received from the Industrial Home, Karachi, would be sold. The Industrial Home was recently started at Karachi with the aid of a donation of Rs. 50,000 given by Seth Mohotta of Calcutta.—A.P.

TRAINING FOR HARIJAN TEACHERS

A. I. Sangh Workers Decide On Propaganda Marches

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

There were informal talks this afternoon among the workers of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Mr. G. D. Birla presiding. It was agreed at the meeting that the work of the Sangh should be further extended, particularly in rural areas. It was also decided to arrange foot marches by workers for propaganda work, and to request caste Hindus to invite Harijans to Hindu festivals.

The meeting also favoured the idea of starting training centres at each provincial headquarters for teachers in Harijan preparatory schools, care being taken that teachers acquired the vocational and industrial training peculiar to each locality.

Among those present at the talks were Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru of Lahore, Srimati Durgabai Joshi of Berar, Mr. C. K. Pillai of Travancore, and Messrs. S. C. Das Gupta, A. V. Thakkar and Rattan Malkhan.—A.P.

MAIL TRAIN KILLS WOMAN

LUCKNOW, Dec. 29.

A young woman was run over and killed by the Calcutta-Punjab Mail between Gaura and Dandupur on Thursday morning.

The driver of the train, on seeing the woman on the track, immediately pulled up the train, which, however, knocked her down and went to a distance of a few hundred yards before coming to a halt.

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